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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

SCHOOL MATTERS

Meeting at High School Last Night.

PROF. SCOTT AND NEWSPAPERS

Able Addresses by People Who Teach the Young.

Prof. Hosmer and Inspector Gen-
eral Townsend Tell of Duties
of the Teachers.

President John F. Scott presided at the meeting of the Honolulu Teachers' Association, held in the High School building, Emma street, last evening. More than a hundred teachers and others were present. At 8 o'clock Mr. H. S. Townsend, Inspector General of Schools, was introduced to the audience, during his remarks he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It has been said in one of the local papers that the purpose of this meeting is to entertain the public. Now, so far as the public is present, I sincerely hope it will be entertained, but I am not here for the purpose of entertaining. I am here to talk business, and you are here for business. I take it. It gives me great pleasure to meet with you, as you are gathered together for the purpose of completing your organization for the purpose of pursuing your courses of study in education. And I congratulate you upon your work, from which so much of pleasure and profit is to be derived.

The difficulties which the teacher has to meet in this land are greater than those met with by the teacher of any other land in Christendom. This results from the fact that the work of the teacher is more than merely conveying a certain amount of information; it is the development of moral character. It is the business of the teacher to contribute his part towards realizing all the latest possibilities locked up in the personalities of his pupils. But the school is only one factor in the product of character. Environment, society, and the home all exert their influences. But in this land the school can expect little help from any of these sources. In our land we have an abnormal percentage of the lower elements in society. This is against the development of high and strong moral character. And the home is not a strong coadjutor in the work of bringing out all the potential good in children.

Yet difficult as the work is, it is not less glorious. We are to build up a noble civilization here in the Pacific, where the East and the West meet. And this gives dignity and responsibility to the teacher. What or who can take his place. To meet and discharge the duties devolved upon us we need enthusiasm. And what will so increase our enthusiasm as contact with one another, and the discussion together of these subjects? We need lofty ideals. Yet how easy it is for us to fall into the notion, as we are dealing with percentage or fractions, that it is our chief duty to convey a certain amount of information on these topics! How easy it is for us to fall into the way of teaching arithmetic and geography, and drawing, instead of teaching children! We need deeper devotion. And "as iron sharpens iron"—we need insight. In this we must get our chief results from careful, hard study. But is it not better to trust to experience for insight into our peculiar problems? If it were a question of how to convey a certain amount of information this plan would not be wholly bad. But as the development of moral character is our aim, how long will it take to try a single experiment? And how many experiments will it take to establish the truths concerning these problems? What of the material used in unsuccessful experiments? No, we cannot afford to trust to experience alone. Let us get all the light we can from our own experience, and the experience of our neighbors. But let us not shut our eyes to the light of history—especially the history of philosophy and pedagogy. I need do no more than name psychology, as all agree that it is of vital importance. Let us not shut our eyes to the light offered by sociology, ethics or philosophy. From all of these methodology derives certain laws, which it arranges into systems of instruction and discipline.

Fifty-three years ago the Legislature of the State of New York investigated the then novel claim that teachers ought to be taught to teach. They sent a committee to Massachusetts to investigate the matter, where the experiment was in progress. They reported favorably, and an appropriation of \$10,000 was voted to establish the normal school at Albany. Upon the recommendation of Horace Mann, David Perkins Page was chosen principal. He left Newburyport with the parting injunction from Horace Mann: "Succeed or die." He succeeded. He met all opponents of the new plan on the platform, and in the public prints. And a little more than three years later he died. But just 50 years ago

he had written a book, "Theory and Practice of Teaching." The first edition of this book dragged along into the '70's. Today, amidst the hundreds of works on the subject of education, four different firms are pushing as many different editions of this work.

Probably no man in England is exerting a greater influence upon primary education than Inspector T. G. Rooper. And his little book of 50 pages entitled "A Pot of Green Feathers," and later, "Appreciation," is the plainest and simplest statement I know of one of the most practically important doctrines of psychology. It furnishes the key to some of our most difficult problems. Before leaving you I wish to express the hope that in taking up other work you will not neglect these two little volumes. Both are gems. About 150 of the teachers in the out districts are taking up this course. Next summer, when we meet together, it will be pleasant and profitable to have thus much in common with one another and with the teachers from the other districts.

The next speaker was Miss Duncan. She dealt with methods. She confined her remarks to the practical work in the school, the needs of Hawaiian children and foreign children in native schools. The word educate means to "draw out," but with the Hawaiian child, we find little or nothing to draw until we have first put something in. The burden with him is to teach him to think, how to think and how to express his thoughts. Page's "Theory and Practice of Teaching" was recommended as a valuable guide in this instruction. The speaker also indorsed vertical writing as an immediate need.

Professor Edgar Wood was the next speaker. His subject was "Nature Study," and he said:

"In response to the request of your committee for the outline of a course of lessons in nature study I have the pleasure to submit the following: "1. The study, by simple experiments, of some of the phenomena that are daily taking place about us. This would include the study of matter in its three forms—solid, liquid and gaseous—and forces controlling matter. "2. The relation of life (plant) to the air about us and how the plant furnishes food, clothing and fuel, and purifies the air. The life history of the plant from seed to seed. It must be remembered that the primary object of nature study is not that the child may get a knowledge of plants and animals or of inanimate nature, but that his interest in nature may be aroused and that he may be trained to observe, compare and express. The study of language does, or should, form a large part of our school curriculum. In the study of language we aim to enable the pupil to speak and write the language correctly and fluently.

Prof. M. M. Scott tied with the band across the street for attention to his very interesting remarks on the subject of "English." "Most of history," he observed, "we get in books; and first hands is always a good place to get things from." The speaker was impressed with the good fortune of being raised by mothers who spoke English rather than Chinese or Japanese. The work of a young Japanese to master the characters and words of his language would more than complete the usual English course, from the primary instruction through the university. This condition was an impediment to the Japanese. They know it. Yet they master it, and English, German or some other language besides.

There is a great tendency to draw English. Newspapers, even editorial writings, are imperfect in the language; while many of the advertisements "are nauseous to a Christian." Children get this class of literature and grow to use it.

The editor of the Popular Science Monthly recently wrote that, even with the increasing volume of literature and the improvements constantly being made in the school systems, there was a growing illiteracy in the United States. Fathers went at things directly. There was an alarming tendency to degrade the language. The speaker thought it would be an improvement to teach English properly in the schools. The worst sin was the use of wrong words. Get the correct word to express a thing. The bad coin of English invariably drove the good coin out. Character can better be built up by good language. "Something can be done by teachers to loose the fluency of speech and promote good language."

Professor Hosmer of Oahu College spoke of "Education" as follows:—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It is pleasant to see the interest in the cause of education as is indicated by your presence here this night.

The question, what is the best education is an old one, but it is always new, and of living interest to each new generation. The young we have all ways with us, and I do not know of any higher calling than that of the teacher. There is no more useful profession—when we consider the professions here in this community—of the clergy, the medical profession, the legal profession, and the journalist as deserving of honor and respect as they are. I know of none more deserving of respect or honor, none more faithful, energetic or efficient than the teachers of the public schools in Honolulu.

In the dark days of the German Empire, when Prussia was overrun by the troops of Napoleon I, old Baron von Stein said to the King: "Give me the boys and I will give you back your empire;" and it is the Prussian school system that has given Germany its high position among the nations of Europe.

And we say: "Give us the youth of Hawaii and the problems of social and political life will be rightly solved."

Our young people must be taught intelligence and virtue, to have the power of self-control, and to be loyal supporters of good government. They must enter upon their career as citizens with an adequate knowledge of their duties and responsibilities. Then will the safety of free institutions be assured and government of and for and by the people will have an abiding place in Hawaii nei.

What I might say upon this subject will seem trite—mere truisms—things familiar to you all.

But by comparing experiences we may learn from each other, deduct a few rules and discover the underlying principles.

The great principle is love. If you are to be a successful teacher you must have an earnest desire for the highest good of the pupils in your charge. The object of all government is the good of the governed. Much of your success depends upon personal work. The superiority of Christianity over all other faiths is because of the personality of the Great Teacher. You must do personal work and each pupil needs a different treatment.

God has given us all the body, the physical being, or the spiritual being. No one of these is to be cultivated at the expense of the rest, but all are to be developed in harmony. True education is the symmetrical development of the whole being, the heart and soul and mind and strength.

In the Bible are the signs of the highest culture and the highest life, and the formation of character is the first object of instruction.

That has its place in connection with this phase of a teacher's work; and the principle is perhaps best expressed in the old and homely adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The teacher who has the wisdom to foresee and be on hand to prevent a difficulty, finds little or no punishment necessary, and consequently there are no hard feelings engendered on the part of parents or pupils.

There must be punishment, of course, but the teacher should remember that "The quality of many is not strain'd." We use the word punish in the absence of a better word. We do not mean unnecessary inflictions of pain, but, as Herbert Spencer says: "Beneficent checks to actions that are essentially injurious."

The same philosopher recommends that all punishments shall be, as far as possible, suffering the legitimate consequences of the wrong act. Every teacher must know when to be firm and when to relax. "I, gill, in describing Aeolus, the god of the winds, speaks of him as a king, who knows—

"When to hold them firmly in hand
And when to give loose reins."

There is much in the school room which the wise teacher should not appear to see. Over-exacting training too great stringency, produces laxity in the end. We remember in English history that the license of Charles II's day followed the Puritan rule.

The teacher should commend as well as criticize. Everybody likes to have patient effort appreciated, and children are no exceptions to this rule. The teacher should be strictly impartial, of course, in enforcing school discipline, but the same rules of life hold good in the little world of the school that are observed in the greater world outside.

There are two boys, one of whom appreciates what is done for him; he is kind and shows by his conduct that he is my friend. The other is stolid and indifferent toward me; he returns a kindness by rudeness. Now, we cannot help liking the one more than the other. You cannot be absolutely impartial. You would pretend to be what you were not. The first boy would feel that he was not treated fairly, and the second would despise you for pretending what was not true. Children are quick to see straws.

Above all things, the teacher should cultivate the habit of being prompt. How can one who is habitually behind time correct a pupil delinquent in this respect? You may waste your own time but you have no right to waste other pupils'. Mr. J. L. Dumas and Professor Woodward closed the series of talks with brief remarks on psychology study.

NO KA SUGAR TRUST.

What think you, good kaikaina no'u, Of this just published as no how? The Sugar Trust to us says "No"—"You annexation must forego."

Now that this Trust should thus knee, And all our hopes hoohelele, Would be most strange could we not find, Its secret motive just behind.

We know ka bana hoomaemae Of sugar yields a profit high: Na puke pono a pau loa Come to the Trusts' own private door.

If for this prey another strive, His stars be thanked to 'scape alive: The dragon's mouth he seche ana, He hua nui me Gekena.

Should we accomplish our Hooahu, It would be Trust hoohelele, For then could we hoomaemae, The Sugar we can mahini.

Germany Stand by Union.

The Times states that Germany has notified Mr. Cleveland that in the event of a conflict she will support Spain.—Japan Mail, Jan. 18.

LETTERS GENUINE

Senators Wrote Them as Published Yesterday.

NAMES ONLY WERE OMITTED

Rev. S. E. Bishop Vouches for Their Genuineness.

Why They Were Published in Unfinished State—Might Have Had Weight if Printed in Full.

The letters published in this paper yesterday morning as coming to a Honolulu citizen, seemed to have stirred up a hornet's nest, and a number of people shouted: "Fake," directly they had read them. The manner in which they appeared in the paper, without address or signature, was suggestive of something that "smells high unto heaven," and they did not have a very weighty effect upon the community for that reason. But there were restrictions placed upon the Advertiser reporter by the man who received the letters from the Senators, and although they were published in the exact way in which he requested, he saw fit to write an anonymous letter to the editor of the Advertiser, charging gross inaccuracies and a breach of faith on the part of the reporter.

It seems that a remark had been made on the street that such letters had been received here; the reporter traced it up and found the man who had the letters. His statement was to the effect that he had sent a circular letter to 58 members of the United States Senate and one to President-elect McKinley, or his private secretary, and has received 22 answers. Some were favorable to annexation, one or two were opposed to it, several were non committal and others "refused to be interviewed." After several conversations with the owner of the letters, he agreed to have three or four published in the Advertiser yesterday morning, provided the scheme met with the approval of a gentleman high in the esteem of the people who had read them. That gentleman was seen and outlined the plan on which the letters were published yesterday. There was no breach of faith, there was no guessing; if the reporter made a mistake it was in crediting a letter written by an eastern man to one who lived in the west, a mistake that was immaterial for the sentiments expressed were the same.

Following is the roar from the man who received the letters: MR. EDITOR:—Extracts from the letters of several United States Senators were submitted to your paper by me after a week of urging on your part. I absolutely refused to allow the names of any to be used, although the reporter read all the letters. The subsequent attempt on his part to name the author of each as it appeared in this morning's paper would be interesting for comparison with the letters.

Twenty-two letters in all have been received by me, the 11 quoted as favorable to annexation, and the 11 others referred to. Several are, to the best of my knowledge, new advocates of our cause. Yours truly,

THE PERSON WHO RECEIVED THE LETTERS.

Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

Rev. S. E. Bishop is one of the men who heard that the letters published were fakes gotten up in this office and to set the matter right he volunteered the following:

MR. EDITOR:—Learning that doubts have been expressed on the street as to the genuineness of the letters published this morning in your paper as having been received from United States Senators on the subject of the annexation of Hawaii, it gives me pleasure to state that I have examined the originals of the letters printed, as well as many more from other Senators; also, the envelopes and postmarks, and that there is no possible doubt of their genuineness.

S. E. BISHOP.

Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

Take it all in all there was really no cause for alarm on the part of anyone. That the letters are genuine there can be no question and if the Advertiser had been allowed to publish the names of the writers there would not have been a suspicion that they were not all right.

Some day, perhaps, the letters may be published verbatim in pamphlet form, then the public will learn by comparison how much of the published article was true. There was no reason why they should have been denied publicity yesterday, for as a rule, Senators do not write "strictly confidential" letters to utter strangers.

Hung to the Saddle.

A crippled native boy had a narrow escape from being killed on King street shortly before 6 p. m. Saturday. He was seen galloping wildly on a

black horse from the direction of Palama. It was noticed that his deformed feet were not in the stirrups, but were about as close to the rasaderos of the saddle as they would allow, and his hands grasped the pommel of the Mexican saddle with a death-like grip. His horse was stopped at Kawaiaho Church by a mounted patrolman, and it was found that the bridle had not yet been put on the horse, but was hanging from the saddle.

COURT TERM BEGINS.

Several Cases Nolle Prosequed by Government Yesterday.

The February term of the Circuit Court, Judge Carter presiding, opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Attorney General Smith and Deputy Attorney General E. P. Dole represented the prosecution.

In Republic of Hawaii vs. M. A. Gonsalves, assault and battery, nolle prosequi was entered.

The same disposition was made of Republic of Hawaii vs. Nakamal, importing opium.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Henry Crane, rescuing prisoner, was continued to next term.

Nolle prosequi was entered in Republic of Hawaii vs. M. Sunizoa alias Tune, vagrancy.

Republic of Hawaii vs. M. Schweitzer, selling goods without license, was continued to next term.

Nolle prosequi was entered in Republic of Hawaii vs. Kaanaana, assault and battery.

The same course was taken in Republic of Hawaii vs. Kaolelo, assault and battery.

Nolle prosequi was also entered in Republic of Hawaii vs. D. Koa, liquor selling without a license.

In the case of the Republic of Hawaii vs. Tam Hoon and Ah Tong, gambling, on which the jury at the November term disagreed, a nolle prosequi was entered.

The case of Fred Harrison and A. V. Gear vs. Republic of Hawaii, damages, was dismissed at the instance of the plaintiffs.

Fred Harrison vs. Republic of Hawaii, damages, was continued for the term.

Appeal was withdrawn in the case of Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Kwong, possession of opium.

Same course was taken in Republic of Hawaii vs. D. Koa, liquor selling without license.

Republic vs. Neoepono, distilling liquor, was partly heard by a native jury yesterday afternoon.

In P. Crustato vs. Virginia P. Crustato, deserting husband, a motion by plaintiff for the dismissal of appeal was allowed.

The matter of Mary E. Foster vs. Keliiahue et al., ejectment, a discontinuance was entered by the attorneys for plaintiffs.

J. A. Magoon vs. Yee King Tong, ejectment, was stricken from the calendar, there being a stipulation on file to hold the hearing in vacation.

A discontinuance was entered by the plaintiffs in the ejectment matter of Paele and Hattie Kawao vs. Sing Loy.

In L. H. Dee vs. W. M. Bush et al., assumpsit, G. A. Davis, attorney for plaintiff, withdrew appeal.

A discontinuance was entered in L. Ahie vs. Ho Pat Yet, Bishop & Co., garnishes, assumpsit.

Ookala Sugar Plantation Company vs. John Wilson, assumpsit, was continued to the August term.

IN CHAMBERS.

L. A. Thurston has filed his first account as administrator of the estate of the late Dr. John Brodie. The sum of \$5,286.95 is charged, and \$4,095.99 is credited, leaving a balance of \$1,190.96.

In H. Lose vs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., bill to set aside a mortgage, the Supreme Court has signed a decree, ordering that the decree of Judge Perry be reversed, and that the plaintiff's bill be dismissed, costs to be determined.

Upon a motion of H. Hackfeld & Co. to foreclose a certain mortgage made to them by the Hilo Portuguese Mill Company, an order has been issued by Circuit Judge Perry, appointing A. Haneberg receiver of the assets of said corporation. A bond in the sum of \$10,000 has been filed by Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.

Nee Lee, voluntary bankrupt, has filed a petition for discharge from his debts.

A Pretty Dinner.

A very pretty dinner to a number of friends was given by British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes at his home, Palama, Saturday. The table was decorated with red carnations and maiden hair.

The following gentlemen were present: Senor Canavarro, M. Vossion, Le Comte de Kergorlay, Commander Fleet, R. N.; Lieutenant Baker, R. N.; Lieutenant Slater, R. N.; Mr. Gelm, U. S. N.; Mr. Silk, R. N.; Mr. F. A. Schaefer, Mr. T. R. Walker, Mr. Wm. G. Irwin and Dr. Sloggett.

Lieutenant Watson of H. B. M.'s S. Icarus and Mr. Paul Neumann were both invited, but owing to illness, found it impossible to attend.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every, of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably, and the second bottle cured him. The 25 and 50 cent size are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SCRYMSER CABLE

Possibility of an Attempt to Land Without Permission.

RECIPROCITY AND PEARL HARBOR

Prof. W. D. Alexander Furnishes Hints.

Certain Privileges Which Should End With Abrogation of Treaty.

MR. EDITOR:—The recently published letter by Hon. Godfrey Rhodes has called public attention to the circumstances of the concession to the Government of the United States of certain privileges in the harbor of Pearl River.

At the same time there are some writers in the United States, of whom ex-Senator Edmunds is one, who take the ground that the abrogation of the Treaty of Reciprocity would not affect the article which grants to the United States certain exclusive rights in Pearl River. The leading editorial in Harper's Weekly of the 7th inst. assumes as much.

A candid examination, however, of the Supplementary Convention ratified in November, 1887, will effectually dispose of any such preposterous claim.

In December, 1884, a supplementary convention to extend the duration of the Reciprocity Treaty for seven years from the date of the exchange of ratifications, was negotiated and duly signed by the representatives of the two governments concerned. But it seems to have been found to be difficult to secure its ratification by a vote of two-thirds of the U. S. Senate, and finally in the year 1887 the famous Pearl River article was inserted in it as an amendment, during a secret session of the Senate, at the instance of Senator Edmunds. This action might have been criticised as an invasion by the Senate of the province of the Executive. No opportunity had been afforded to the two governments concerned for mutual consultation or consideration of its wording.

Nevertheless, President Cleveland accepted the convention as it had passed the Senate, and it had to be ratified in that form or not at all. Before transmitting it to his government, Hon. H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister, very properly addressed a letter to Secretary Bayard, in which he made known to the Government of the United States the understanding under which the Hawaiian Government would consent to ratify the convention as amended by the Senate, and asked for an expression of the views of the United States as to the construction to be put upon the interpolated article.

In the first place, he held that the jurisdiction of the Hawaiian Government over Pearl River was left untouched by the article referred to above. This point may come up again in connection with the proposal of the Scrymser cable company to lay a cable to Pearl Harbor without asking permission of the Hawaiian Government.

In the second place, he held that the privileges conveyed by the additional article would be continuous with the Treaty of which it formed a part. As Minister Carter well said: "The only excuse for the insertion of such an article into a treaty of this nature would be its relevancy to the privileges stipulated for in the original Convention of 1875, to which this is supplementary and the duration of which this Convention is intended to limit and define."

"No separate single article or part of a treaty can be held to have a continuing power apart from the rest of the treaty unless provided for in specific terms. The supplementary provisions and the original provisions which they affect, are necessarily merged into one instrument to be dealt with thenceforth as a whole."

"It could not have been expected in the Senate that Hawaii would consent to a perpetual grant of the privilege sought in return for a seven years, extension of the treaty of 1875, especially in view of the danger of a material lessening of its advantages to Hawaii by changes in the tariff laws of the United States, and it must be apparent that if any different term of duration was intended it would have been stipulated for, as it cannot be thought that the Senate had any other intent than that plainly set forth."

"Therefore the conclusion which I have reached, and which I think is the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the words of the interpolated article, is that it does not and is not intended to invade or diminish in any way the autonomous jurisdiction of Hawaii, while giving to the United States the exclusive rights of use in Pearl Harbor stipulated therein for the sole purposes stated in the article and further that the Article II of the Convention and the privilege conveyed by it will cease and determine with the termination of the treaty of 1875 under the conditions fixed by this convention."

I appended with my conclusions and that in considering the advisability of ratifying the Convention with this amendment inserted by the United States Senate, I am in full doubt as to whether I should come to a final conclusion if it shall be found that on these questions of interpretation of the Convention the two Governments do not differ, and the Hawaiian Government will doubtless desire that their understanding, which I believe I have set forth in this note, shall be fully understood by the Government of the United States before ratifications are exchanged."

In his reply to this dispatch of Hon. H. A. P. Carter, Secretary Bayard wrote as follows: "The amendment relating to the harbor of Pearl River was adopted in its executive session by the Senate, and I have no other means of arriving at its intent and meaning than the words employed naturally import."

"No ambiguity or obscurity in that amendment is observable, and I can discern therein no subtraction from Hawaiian Sovereignty over the harbor to which it relates, nor any language importing a longer duration for the interpolated Article II than is provided for in Article I of the Supplementary Convention."

"The limitation of my official powers does not make it competent for me in this connection to qualify, expand or explain the amendments engrafted on that Convention by the Senate, but in the present case I am unable to perceive any need for auxiliary interpretation or ground for doubt as to the plain scope and meaning thereof, and as the President desires a ratification of the Supplementary Convention in its present shape, I can see no cause for misapprehension by your Government as to the manifest effect and meaning of the amendment in question."

"I therefore trust that it will be treated as it is tendered, in simple good faith, and accepted without doubt or hesitation."

After this interchange of views as to the meaning of the convention, relying on the assurance given by Secretary Bayard, and on the honor and good faith of the United States, the Hawaiian Government ratified the Supplementary Convention, which went into effect Nov. 23, 1887. The so-called McKinley tariff, however, which went into effect Oct. 1, 1890, deprived Hawaii of nearly all the benefits for which the concession in Pearl Harbor had been granted, and that too before the convention had run three years. For certainly no one can pretend that the said grant was made in consideration of former benefits received before the Supplementary Convention had been concluded.

It is a maxim of international law that treaties "are to receive a fair and liberal interpretation, according to the intention of the contracting parties, and to be kept with the most scrupulous good faith." In the words of Chancellor Kent, "Furthermore, Vattel declares that 'If a treaty be ambiguous in any part of it, the party who had the power, and on whom it was peculiarly incumbent to speak clearly and plainly, ought to submit to the construction most unfavorable to him.'"

If then, which seems hardly possible, a controversy should arise over this article, Hawaii need not fear to leave it to the decision of any disinterested arbitrator.

Senator Frye of Maine, in the course of a debate in the United States Senate, July 2, 1894, used the following language: "I ask the Senator if he would face the nations of the earth and declare that 'notwithstanding we have deprived them of all the benefits which we gave for Pearl Harbor, we demand that the cession shall be perpetual.' Would the Senator dare to do that?"

This Republic would be disgraced in the eyes of all civilized nations, if it undertook to stand on such ground for a single moment."

The moral to be drawn from the foregoing is this: that should the Great Republic reverse its policy of the past fifty years, reject the overtures made to it for a closer union by the little Republic of Hawaii, and abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, closing American markets to that extent against its products, it could no longer claim any special privileges in Hawaii, or expect to retain a paramount influence in Hawaiian affairs.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

DARK PICTURE CRAZE.

Artist Williams Introduces the Fad With Excellent Results.

J. J. Williams has imported from America a large lot of new paper for backgrounds of photographs. The old style of dark backgrounds, so popular in America 22 years ago, has again become all the rage. Many improvements, however, have been made in the process of developing objects upon the backgrounds; and photographs recently sent out here from the east have the appearance of statuary.

Mr. Williams has a show-glass full of pictures on dark backgrounds. The effect in each case has proved more than satisfactory. It is noted that the features, especially of the face, are strongly drawn out, producing an effect that would be impossible with a light or fancy background. A picture of Mr. C. J. McCarthy's baby is a striking illustration of the power of the process. At best, however, the style is a fad. Mr. Williams explains that the paper used is exceedingly delicate and will not last without treatment more than two months.

DIED ALONE.

Consumption Claims Wm. Burns as Another of Its Victims.

About 10 a. m. Sunday morning a telephone message was received at the police station to the effect that a white man had been found dead in a room back of a lodging house maika of the Commercial Saloon on Nuuanu avenue. Lieutenant Kekai and Officer Pohaku were dispatched to the scene and found matters just as stated.

In the farthest back of the rooms on the second floor and lying on a straw mattress on the floor, with no covering whatever was the body of William Burns, aged about 39 years, an Englishman, who for a long time had been a sufferer from consumption.

The appearance of the body might have led one to believe that Burns had died sometime during the night, but

the story of the natives living in adjoining rooms, would seem to contradict any such possibility.

It is stated that the deceased was in his room early Saturday evening, and that he coughed and muttered for the best part of the night and morning. An old native woman avers that she heard deceased cough for the last time between the hours of 6 and 7 a. m.

Deceased had been in the country for a long time, and was employed at various jobs until taken down with the malady which caused his death.

Burns had been a constant sufferer from consumption, and was sent to the Queen's Hospital twice for treatment. Consumptives being tabooed from the hospital, it was found necessary to send him away. He was then taken charge of by the British Benevolent Society, of which Mr. T. Rain Walker is president. From this organization deceased received all the care it was possible to give him, and was provided with the room in which he was found dead.

The body was prepared for burial, and after services in St. Andrew's Cathedral, Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating, it was interred in Nuuanu Cemetery. H. H. Williams had charge of the funeral.

THE RICHARDS CONCERT.

Grand Artistic and Financial Success.

The testimonial concert to Miss Grace Richards was the artistic success that was promised by the promoters, and the beneficiary was, no doubt, pleased with the cordial reception given her by the audience. There were 12 numbers on the program, and each one was capitally rendered by the respective artists.

Miss Richards' first number was a selection from Carmen, "Qui del Contrabandier," for which she received hearty applause. Mr. Montague rendered Gounod's "Deo Possente" most acceptably. A violin solo by Miss Kate McGrew was enthusiastically endorsed, and the performer graciously responded. Mrs. Montague-Turner rendered "Ave Maria" in a manner which demonstrated beyond question that, while her appearance in public is only at intervals, her voice has lost none of its sweetness. As was to be expected, her song was encored, notwithstanding the published wish of the cynic, who does not care for more than a little good music at a time.

The Honolulu Choral Society, which has grown so efficient under the leadership of Miss Richards, rendered a chorus by Hawley very effectively. A vocal duet by Miss McGrew and Miss Richards, and one for piano and violin by Miss Clymer and the veteran Professor Yardley, were both encored. Miss Jessie Reeve Axtell sang two solos, "Night in Slumber," and "La Charmante Marquerite," in a manner which showed careful training and perfect command of her rich contralto voice.

Three solos by Miss Richards, one composed and dedicated to her by Miss Clymer, were delightfully refreshing, but if there was a preference of the part of the audience it was for a German ballad, "Ungeduld," by Schubert.

The musical selection at the beginning of the concert was an intermezzo by Matt and was rendered by Miss Parmelee, piano; W. A. Love and B. L. Marx, first violins; T. H. Petrie and R. Bond, second violins; A. B. Ingalls, flute; Wray Taylor, violincello. The accompanists for the vocal selections were Miss Hopper, Miss Parmelee and Miss Clymer.

STRANGE VOICES IN OCEAN.

Sprites of the Air Watch Over the Spray.

"We have already made several references in our columns to Captain Joshua Slocum and his solitary voyage around the world in his 13-tonner Spray," says the Yachtsman of London Dec. 17, "yet we cannot forbear another and lengthy one, moved thereto by the account of his sensations and experiences, which have been made public by the New Zealand Herald, from which we cull the following interesting paragraphs:

At first it was a novelty—my boat and I working our way across the ocean. This idea lasted for a number of days, then gradually it faded away, and I drifted on slowly, ever so slowly, into loneliness. That feeling crept steadily into my being and took possession of me. I was alone, utterly alone—a single insect clinging to a single straw in the midst of the elements—and I began to live solely in those feelings which Bayard Taylor says come only to sailors, authors, artists—to men who live with nature.

The face of a man long dead rose up before me; my memory, never more than fairly strong, now worked with a power which shocked me. The ominous, the insignificant, the great, the small, the wonderful, the commonplace, it brought before my mental vision in magical succession. It showed me pages of my history which I had so long forgotten that now, when I saw them again, they seemed to almost belong to a previous existence. . . .

I saw the face of a child who slept without breathing. Yet the remembrance of seeing that child had not occurred to me for thirty years.

I heard all the voices of the past, laughing, crying, telling what I heard them tell in any of the many corners of the earth. I played again with schoolmates who had gone out of my life with the closing of my school days.

Songs came back which had not been sung since my fishing trips. I heard a fiddler playing a tune which I had not heard since boyhood. All these buried memories, rushing from their graves upon me, set me pondering, pondering on their mystery. Was it a man's mind which since then could be so easily every impression a wandering breeze?

One night while soundly asleep, I was summoned by a voice—the voice of a strong man, a blameless man—"Spray, ahoy!" I sprang up. Who was it? I knew my boat, to hold her in mid-ocean? There was no one. But a shadow was upon the horizon—a vessel

screecher was tearing up from the southwest. I took in sail, not a moment before the severest gale of my trip struck me.

It is easy enough to say these things are mere coincidences; but may they not be something else?

From Miss Gertz

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly make a true statement when you make any. In the first place I lived in no lane, the place I lived in is even wider than Fort street. I still believe I am the legal owner of the business Mr. Magoon has not settled yet. As to tearing up the writ I do not see why I should have done it; I merely asked for a copy of the writ Mr. Hitchcock served on me and was refused. I have not had a servant girl of my own to pack up a bundle, I only had to do this as everything was scattered around the street. As to Mr. Hitchcock's actions, I have too much respect for W. O. Smith and Marshal Brown to mention it in your paper.

ANNA GERTZ.

Mr. Ward L. Smith, of Fredericks-town, Mo., was troubled with chronic diarrhoea for over thirty years. He had become fully satisfied that it was only a question of a short time until he would have to give up. He had been treated by some of the best physicians in Europe and America but got no permanent relief. One day he picked up a newspaper and chanced to read an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He got a bottle of it, the first dose helped him and its continued use cured him. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The French losses in the Madagascar campaign aggregated 7,498 men, nearly one-third of the whole French forces.



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is made by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this season, when warm and debilitating days are with us, there is nothing like Ayer's Sarsaparilla to put new life into the sluggish system. It sweeps away the dullness, lack of appetite, languidness, and pain, as a broom sweeps away cobwebs. It does not brace up. It builds up. Its benefit is lasting. Do you feel run down? Take

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The "Vacuum" Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. Cylinder Oil, Vacuoline Engine Oil, Arctic Engine Oil, Heavy Dark Lubricating Oil.

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.

Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

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COPPERPLATE PRINTING. HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO.

FOR ANNEXATION

Views of Members of United States Senate.

LETTERS TO HONOLULU MAN

Majority Will Favor Cause When Put to Vote.

But Few Oppose Though Several Decline to Express Themselves.

A Fort street business man has in his possession a package of about 30 letters, which forms a veritable gold mine of reading matter.

The letters are from United States Senators—men who will sit in the Upper House of the American Congress during President McKinley's special session.

Every one of them have to deal with the Hawaiian question, and would perhaps answer a query like this: "How will you vote on annexation?"

The last Coast mail brought the letters, and they were all written in the last days of December, 1896. Some were posted at Washington and some at the homes of Senators, having been written during the Christmas recess.

A number of the Senators do not positively commit themselves, but give out as much as that they are friendly to Hawaii and will not oppose any measure for the good of both countries.

Some came out flat-footed for annexation, and these contain the real meat of the packet. One of these is from a Southern Senator who made himself famous by a certain declaration on crowns and scepters. He says:

"Dec. 28, 1896.

"Mr. _____: "Dear Sir—I am firmly the friend of the people and the Republic of Hawaii, and will be ready to support any reasonable measure for annexation to the United States.

"I believe the Republic can easily sustain itself against the interference of any European or Asiatic power with the friends it has, and if I were a citizen of Hawaii I would feel great pride in making such an effort. I believe the Republic is safe against reactionary efforts, if any are ever ventured upon, to return to monarchical rule.

"No Republic founded on the principles that are the essential support of those of the United States, has ever or ever will be relegated to a monarchical form of government. That liberty once gained is imperishable. If Hawaii prefers to incorporate herself into the United States, for the better security and more prosperous enjoyment of these great national blessings, I will be glad to do my part in extending to her a cordial welcome.

"Sincerely yours, _____."

A second letter is from a Republican Senator of great distinction, who belongs to a New England State. He has been regarded as a staunch friend of Hawaii, but has never before so expressed himself on paper. He says to his Honolulu correspondent:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, and should I have an opportunity to vote for it, I shall most gladly do so.

"Yours very truly, _____."

An old Senator of the Blue Ridge section, who has never before expressed decided views on the subject of annexation, writes a short letter to say: "I would be perfectly willing to consent to the annexation of Hawaii to California as a county. Yours truly, _____."

Another prominent Senator of the Northeast expresses himself in these words:

"I feel at liberty to say that, in a general way, I favor the annexation of your territory to the United States. "Very truly yours, _____."

There are few letters in the lot from Western men. But here is one that drives square at the point:

"I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States under President McKinley's administration, provided the present Government of the Islands continues to desire such annexation. Very truly yours, _____."

Another Senator of the Middle States closes his letter with these words:

"Most of us accept the annexation of Hawaii at some future period as inevitable. Yours truly, _____."

An old friend of Hawaii, a man who has done real service for the country in the United States, writes at length. Among other things, he says:

"I have been, as you know, greatly interested in the Hawaiian question, and am in full sympathy with the declaration of the Republican party that the question should be settled and the Islands be accepted into the full control of the United States. More than this, it would not be proper for me to say at this time. Very truly yours, _____."

Still another man, who, so far as is known, has never expressed himself on the question, says:

"It is more than probable that I would vote in favor of annexation than otherwise. "Yours very respectfully, _____."

A Senator, who has heretofore said little on the question of annexation,

writes: "I have no hesitation in saying that I always have been and am now in favor of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. Very truly, _____."

An extreme Westerner, a man wealthy and influential, thus writes: "I have for years believed in a close union between the United States and Hawaii, and if annexation is what the latter desires, then I am for annexation. Yours very truly, _____."

Another Senator, who has had, in his career, considerable to do with foreign affairs, concludes his letter with the following words:

"I do not hesitate to say, in general terms, that I am in favor of the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. Yours very truly, _____."

Out of the number heard from, 11 Senators decline to commit themselves. From the general tone, two might be supposed to be not in favor of annexation. One of these is the sugar planter Senator from Louisiana. He concludes his letter by inquiring if Hawaii will support any agricultural industry save sugar. The following are fair samples of what the other nine letters contain:

"Should the matter come up, I do not know at present how I would vote.

"Very truly yours, _____."

"I do not think it proper for a member of the Senate to say what he would do under certain contingencies.

"Very truly yours, _____."

It may be remarked that the last letter was written by Mr. Mills' colleague from Texas in the Senate.

Some of the above letters are from recognized friends of Hawaii in the American Senate, and express no more than might be expected of them. Others, however, come from either new men or Senators who have never before expressed themselves on the question. In the number are a few men who must be recognized as wholly new champions of the Hawaiian cause. At the same time annexation has lost no friends in the Senate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Election for Company C.—Challenge from Co. H.

HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 30, 1897.

Special Orders No. 3:
Pursuant to orders from General Headquarters, of which the following is a copy:

General Headquarters,
Republic of Hawaii,
Adjutant General's Office,
HONOLULU, H. I., Jan. 30th, 1897.

An election will be held in the Company room, at the Drill Shed, on Friday, February 12th, A. D. 1897, at 7:30 p. m. for the election of the following officers:

One Captain, Company C, N. G. H., vice J. M. Camara, Jr., Commission expired.

One First Lieutenant, Company C, N. G. H., vice M. Costa, Commission expired.

One Second Lieutenant, Company C, N. G. H., vice S. Silva, Commission expired.

Captain John Schaefer, Adjutant 1st Regiment, N. G. H. will preside at said election.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
(Signed) JNO. H. SOPER,
Adjutant General.

The Commander of Company C will assemble his company at the time and place above ordered.

By order of

LIEUT. COL. FISHER.
(Signed) JNO. SCHAEFER,
Capt. and Adjut.

Capt. Camara states the guns in the hands of his men the other night were their own. This does not alter the fact that one of the volunteer companies must drill on Saturday nights.

The third team of Company H has issued a challenge to the first and second teams of the same command for a ten-man match shoot.

On account of the annexation meeting in the drill shed tomorrow evening, there will be no drill of Company B at that time.

In a five-man scrub match between Company D and F at the butts, the volunteers captured the laurels.

Company H will meet this evening for business and drill.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bicknell Case Wound Up—Regular Term Begins Today.

Charlotte Boyd has begun breach-of-promise proceedings against John Gandall, and on the suit bases a claim for damages in the sum of \$10,000. Plaintiff states that the agreement to marry was made on January 4, this year, and disavowed by respondent two weeks later. Both of the parties are well known young Hawaiians of Honolulu.

H. A. Widemann has filed his account as guardian of the minor children of the late C. O. Berger. He charges himself with \$433.42 and credits the same amount, leaving no balance in hand.

In the matter of H. Leonard vs. Dr. D. McLennan, damages, it has been stipulated between the litigants that the case be heard by a jury on Monday, February 8th.

Creditors of C. Klemme, bankrupt, have proved claims to the amount of \$1269.76; and George Roedick was elected assignee. Assignee's bond was fixed at \$300.

Judge Perry has filed an order dismissing the appeal in the case of Kahai, et al vs. Kahai, et al.

In the Republic vs. Ah Kim, opium, fine of \$100, appeal to the Circuit Court has been perfected.

Isabella E. Davis has filed a libel for divorce from Foster A. Davis, on the ground of desertion and failure to provide.

There was little business in the higher courts Saturday, due to the light calendar, which is usual on the eve of term sittings. The most important transaction was the discharge of H. E. McIntyre and Mrs. Walker from further responsibility in the Bicknell estate matter. Messrs. Kinney & Ballou, attorneys for the petitioners, will now take steps to have a trustee appointed at Pihl, and to transfer all the matters pertaining to the

estate to that jurisdiction. The Greig copartnership interests are now in the hands of trustees resident at Pihl.

The February term of the Circuit Court, First Circuit, Hon. A. W. Carter, Judge presiding, will open at 10 o'clock this morning. A long calendar will be presented by the prosecution, and, doubtless, most of the day will be taken up with reading it and setting cases.

On the Hawaiian jury criminal list are 12 cases. Eight of these are for selling liquor without license; two, assault and battery; one, gambling and one larceny. The Hawaiian civil list contains eight minor cases, four ejectment and an equal number assumpsit. The mixed jury calendar shows eight cases, none of which are of great interest.

The foreign jury criminal calendar is the longest of all. It contains 24 distinct prosecutions. Eight are for opium in possession; five, gambling; four, selling liquor without license; two, importing opium; two, assault and battery; one, vagrancy; one, morality laws; one, rescuing. The A. L. Morris opium case; Henry Grane, on the charge of rescuing Pat Cullen from prison, and John Ashworth, liquor, are the most important. On the foreign civil list are actions, the most important of which are: Campbell, Marshall & Co. vs. Beattie & Harvey et al., assumpsit; Fred Harrison vs. Republic of Hawaii, damages (two actions); Minister of Interior vs. Trustees B. P. Bishop estate et al., condemnation of land for public use; H. Leonard vs. D. McLennan, damages; J. Gundlach et al. vs. G. Lycurgus, assumpsit; Oooka Sugar Plantation Company vs. John Wilson, assumpsit.

There are 13 cases on the jury waived calendar. All are old action, continued from former terms. The divorce calendar is unusually large, containing 20 cases.

BURGLARY COMMITTED.

Over \$200 Stolen From Ah Yau's Coffee Shop.

A neat burglary was committed sometime shortly after 2 a. m. Saturday in the coffee shop on the makai corner of King and Punchbowl streets, and over \$200 was stolen from a trunk in the proprietor's room.

The first news was communicated to police authorities by Ah Yau, the owner of the shop, who told the following story:

"I awakened at 2 a. m., as is my wont, and started downstairs to knead my bread. My trunk with over \$200 in it was under my bunk. My roommate and the man who helps me to run the shop, was sleeping in one corner of the room. When I went downstairs I closed the door behind me. At 3:30 a. m. I went back again and awakened my room-mate to do his share of the work. Upon entering the room I found my trunk gone. I reported the matter to my room-mate and we both started out in search of it."

The trunk was found later in Kawaiahao Cemetery, near Queen street. To all appearances it had been broken open hurriedly without any pretensions to an artistic job, and the contents were gone.

The matter was put in the hands of Detective Kaapa, and later in the day Ah Kim was arrested on suspicion, he being an altogether too frequent visitor at the coffee shop.

Dinner to the Colonel.

Hon. John A. Cummins yesterday gave an afternoon dinner in honor of Col. R. H. McLean. An elaborate feast had been prepared, and was served in the manner sustaining the reputation of Mr. Cummins as an entertainer. There were floral and flag decorations and music.

Guests with Colonel McLean were Captain Murray and Lieutenant Wolter of Company H, N. G. H. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Mersberg, Thomas B. Walker, Mrs. Kalua and Miss Kalua of Walluku, Maui, Will Vida, Mrs. Lilla Auld, Major Hoapili Baker. The healths proposed were those of Colonel McLean and the host.

Chinese Konohi Today.

Chinese New Year will be appropriately observed today, tomorrow and Wednesday by sojourning citizens of the Celestial Empire. All business with the colony will be suspended. At noon today the United Chinese Society will hold a reception, to which gentlemen of every nationality are cordially invited. Lunch will be served and the Government Band will play on the front veranda of the society's quarters. Messrs. Goo Kim, Wong Kwai, Mow Chan, Lan Chong, Ho Fon and others will receive. The permission to use fireworks, under certain restrictions will continue in effect through tonight.

Reserved Silver Issued.

Friday and Saturday the city was flooded with bright Hawaiian quarter and half-dollar pieces. They had the appearance of being new from the mint. Inquiry at the banks disclosed the fact that the bright pieces had been issued from the Treasury during the week. There they had been held in reserve since the date of coinage, 1883. The approach of Chinese New Year created a demand for small change, and the banks drew on the Treasury for about \$5,000 each in the denominations named. To each the unused coin was issued. That explains, and there need be no fear of the money, because it is bright and new. It is genuine.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett

Reference was made on Saturday to a very beautiful medal presented to Dr. Sloggett by the British Government. An afternoon paper, whose mission on earth seems to be to correct mistakes which occasionally appear in the Honolulu newspapers, states that the prize came to the doctor through

the mail and not at the hands of H. B. M.'s Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes. So be it, the doctor has it and is justly proud, no matter whether it came by consular route or parcel post.

In the Advertiser article there was a mention of Dr. Sloggett having descended from an ancient Cornish family, settled at Tresloggett from earliest times. Foster's "Royal Lineage," which gives the paternal ancestry of the 120 families who descend from the blood royal of England, traces the Sloggett family back to Edward III, who was crowned in 1327. Humphre Tresloggett, who was born in the sixteenth century, was the first of the family to take the name of Sloggett.

Rumored changes.

It was learned yesterday that a syndicate of Honolulu men are negotiating for the purchase of the business of C. E. Richardson of Hilo and that if the deal goes through J. W. Masoa, manager of the Capital Coffee and Commercial Co., will be installed as manager of the new mercantile stock company. It is believed that a handsome building will be erect on the site of the present tumble down affair. Mr. Masoa was seen last night and was surprised to know the rumor was current. He positively refused to say whether or not there was any truth in the report.

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SALE OF Valuable Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Republic of Hawaii, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Auction Rooms of W. S. Luce, Honolulu,

On Saturday, Feb. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

All of the following described real estate situate in Kalaupapena, Kalihii, Kona, Oahu, comprising 2 Lots as follows.

1. L. C. A. 1214, Kaua, Lot 1. Beginning at a marked rock in the stone wall at the North-west corner of L. C. A. 1237 Kaiaa Lot 2 at a point from which the Kahauiki Irig. Sta. is N 3 49 E true 50 feet, and running S 25 deg. 0 min. E true, 132 feet along L. C. A. 1237 Kaiaa Lot 2, S 51 deg. 0 min. W true 33 feet along the same, S 44 deg. 0 min. E true 75.2 feet along the same, S 32 deg. 0 min. W true 33 feet along L. C. A. 1218 Kahinalua, Lot 2, N 37 deg. 0 min. W true 226.5 feet along L. C. A. 2375 Kaimi, N 60 deg. 20 min. E true 82.5 feet along Gov't Land to initial point and including an area of 258-1000 of an acre.

2. Part of L. C. A. 1214 Kaua, Lot 2 Beginning at a marked stone at the North corner of Grant 3271 R. Regis Lot 17 at a point from which the Hauiki Irig. Sta. is N 7 deg. 26 min. E true 685 feet and running, S 57 deg. 10 min. W true 61 feet along Grant 3271 R. Regis, Lot 17, S 49 deg. 30 min. E true 122 feet along the same, S 49 deg. 30 min. W true 106.6 feet along L. C. A. 1251 Kinopu, Lot 1, S 38 deg. 50 min. E true 120.1 feet along the same, S 53 deg. 10 min. W true 86 feet along Grant 3286 Mahoe, N 37 deg. 40 min. W true 31, 7 feet along L. C. A. 2596 Paoa no Mahue, S 61 deg. 10 min. W true 79.2 feet along the same, N 37 deg. 10 min. true 118.1 feet along the same and L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 55 deg. 50 min. E true 88.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 25 deg. 40 min. W true 37.6 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 58 deg. 0 min. E true 54.4 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 43 deg. 30 min. W true 61 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 37 deg. 30 min. E true 32.5 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 47 deg. 40 min. W true 126.7 feet along L. C. A. 1238 Hoenui, Lot 5, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 154.5 feet along Government Land, N 52 deg. 20 min. E true 90 feet along that portion of this Lot sold to Pakalau, N 23 deg. 10 min. W true 84 feet along the same, N 52 deg. 20 min. E true 72 feet along old stone wall by Government Land, S 26 deg. 0 min. E true 270 feet along Government Land, S 52 deg. 30 min. W true 35.3 feet along L. C. A. 2375 Kaimi, S 43 deg. 30 min. E true 114 feet along the same to initial point and including an area of 2 72-1000 acres making the total area of the two lots 2 33-1000 acres.

Terms: Cash. United States Gold Coin.

Conveyance at expense of purchaser.

J. S. EMERSON, Commissioner.

1830-6UT.

TROPIC OIL

For Engines and Cylinders

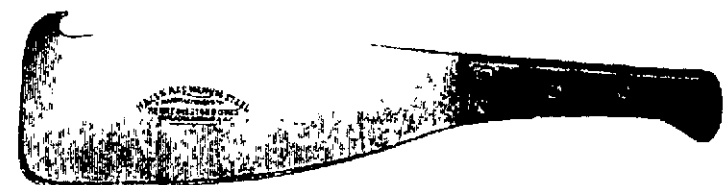
THIS IS THE OIL that Plantation Engineers are calling for.

24 Sugar Mills

Are using the TROPIC Engine and Cylinder Oils, and we have yet to hear of a case where it has not given perfect satisfaction.

The TROPIC is a pure, unadulterated lubricator, and is fully warranted to be of the highest possible grade and to give first-class satisfaction in every particular. It is made at one of the best Oil Refineries in Cleveland, Ohio, and is shipped direct to Honolulu without passing through the hands of any Middle-men, and we sell in original packages, barrels or cases. The great success that the TROPIC OIL has met with, during the past season, ought certainly to recommend it for use in every Sugar Mill.

We have just received ex Bark "Edward May" a fresh supply from Cleveland, and can supply immediately, or at any time specified, any quantity required.



HALL'S ALUMINUM CANE KNIVES

Are being used on over THIRTY PLANTATIONS. They are made by H. Disston & Sons of Philadelphia, and are acknowledged by them to be the best knives they ever turned out. They are made of Aluminum Steel, with Apple-wood handles, secured with four rivets, and hang easier in the hand, when in use, than any other Cane Knives. The fact that the cane cutters prefer these knives to all others, because they do not tire their hands, and they can do much more work in a day, is sufficient guarantee of their superiority.

We have just received over a hundred dozen from the Factory, and can supply Plantations now or at any time during the coming season. Plantations that have not yet tried them, should send for a sample lot, and give them a trial. We have them with the hook and without.

E. O. HALL & SON, LIMITED.

ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

AGENT FOR

THE MIRRLEES, WATSON & YARYAN CO., LD. Sugar Machinery.

WATSON, LAIDLAW & CO. Centrifugals and Cream Separators.

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THE RISDON IRON WORKS. General Engineering.

MARCUS MASON & CO., Coffee and Rice Machinery.

J. HARRISON CARTER. Disintegrators.

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SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR

Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chals, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons,

Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs,

Table Napkins, Linen Damasks,

bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads,

Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suits and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.

E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1897.

"And hath made of one blood all nations of men."—The Acts, 17:26

Men, even Christians, when they take the form of nations, practically assume that the above text is not true, or is an interpolation. But any system of sound morals, and any broad conception of Christianity must assume that all men are morally one, if not so physically, and should be bound to God, and to each other by the law of universal love.

All literature, therefore, that tends to impair the growth of love between nations, or impair the moral unity of the whole race, is harmful and immoral.

For nearly a century, the children's histories, in the United States, have made constant and soul stirring reference to the victories of the Americans over the British in the Revolutionary war, and in the war of 1812.

The children are taught to gloat over the claim, that the "British were whipped out of sight." The historians, through fear or prejudice, have failed to tell the truth. Only of late has historical literature taken broad grounds, especially regarding the war of 1812, and dared to expose the fact, that the Americans did not formally obtain any admission of the principle, for which the war carried on, and that the Americans were anxious to obtain peace, when the great British fleets were released, by the Napoleonic peace, from the blockading of all Europe, and were free to devastate the American coast.

The best educators now insist that the children shall be told the truth, and that their minds shall no longer be inflamed with stories and pictures of carnage, and the mutual destruction between two Christian nations of the same blood. For these tend to make savages of children, and destroy that moral unity of all races, which should cover the earth with a sea of glory.

There is but one flag for all races. Its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem, in the twilight of "his star in the east," and by its lanyards men of all races should forever stand.

From the standpoint, it may be asked whether or not the society of the "Sons of the Revolution," and other kindred bodies, are not after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. They may keep alive patriotic memories and deeds, but do they not, also, keep alive the memory of events, which do no credit to the human race, in the fact that God's creatures, and professed followers, could not settle the dispute without blowing each other to pieces? May not the statement be true, that "the need of inspiring patriotism, by recalling scenes of bloodshed and misery, show that mankind is still in the swaddling clothes of civilization?" If Christ were on earth, would He sign commissions for such societies? It surely is not the intention of such associations to create the feeling, but may they not do so incidentally?

We need above all things, here, "minute men" of all nations, with the resolution of those who slept on their guns in the cold of the New England winters in '76, to guard the living principles of the hour, and hold their picket line around the one great flag of Christianity which has been planted in these central sea.

THE CABINET AND THE PIGEONS.

A correspondent whose faith in human nature has been subjected to most destructive upheavals

writes to us, referring to our suggestion that the Government undertake the carrier pigeon service, and asks: "Can the Cabinet be trusted with a lot of fat pigeons?"

We reply that, under ordinary circumstances, the members of the Cabinet can be implicitly trusted. But the temptation of fat pigeons as the possible ingredients of pie might cause them to make a disastrous fall from grace. It is conceded that at times they resist the temptation to take food home, in spite of the justification by national custom, and no articles have ever been found in their felonious possession. But if the Executive building is turned into a dove cote, populous with fat birds, the temptation might cause one if not all of these good men to go wrong.

This is not the place to discuss the relative strength and weakness of the members of the Cabinet. The Attorney General might yield before the Minister of the Interior threw up the moral sponge. The Minister of the Interior might slip fat pigeons into his pocket for an evening meal, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs was not looking. The Minister of Finance, who becomes restless when the Kalakaua dollar is impaired to the extent of the one-millionth part of a cent, might secrete a few for his starving family, when the President was calling Mr. Cleveland to order. If luscious pigeons pervade the stately precincts of the Executive building, we believe that the members of the Cabinet will resist temptation, if they are held together by the cement of their ghostly consciences. But if temptation comes to them singly, we can only "hope for the best."

The fear of punishment is not before them, in the absence of any provision in the constitution defining their relations to birds; and the Chief Justice, with his Associates, would put such a "construction" on any law applicable as would free them from liability. Even in the event of a conviction before a just tribunal, it is certain that they would graciously pardon themselves, as they pardoned their fellow citizens who fell from grace two years ago.

BRITISH PROSPERITY.

The prosperity of the United Kingdom was greater in the year 1896 than in the previous year. While nearly every commercial interest in the United States has been fearfully depressed for several years, in spite of the claim that "it is the richest nation on earth," the British but has been filled with the contributions of every nation, every clime. The little island, insignificant in size, still dominates the world with its commerce, and the United States cannot divide with it.

Every day people are asking Why is it so? What is the reason of it? There are reasons enough, but they do not count; only the fact convinces. The policy of Great Britain is to trade with all the world and bring its money to London. The policy of the United States is to trade with its own people and make money out of its own resources and within itself. This is a fact and not a reason. The San Francisco Chronicle said a year ago that a "protective" policy and one of foreign commerce was in conflict. That paper holds extremely high tariff views. So the trial of these two opposing theories of trade is going on before the world on a gigantic scale. The United States sends to China annually goods to the value of \$5,000,000. Great Britain sends goods to the same country to the value of about \$70,000,000. But America is nearer to China than Great Britain. The British levy commercial tribute on all the world. The Americans levy tribute on themselves mainly.

We who are prosperous, and happy under the American policy do not like these cold facts. As

business men we accept the American policy, even if some of us dislike its principles.

Still, prosperity by legislation is not as comforting as it might be, if it were sound in principle.

The American papers say that the halls of Congress are crowded with men representing every industry, who claim that they will all be ruined if duties are not raised at once. A sad spectacle of a great nation whose citizens must starve if they cannot get help from somebody.

THE WHITE LABORER.

Many of those who are in favor of annexation talk rather flippantly about the white man's capacity for laboring in the sugar cane fields. If it is really true that the white man cannot work to advantage in this field, we are confronted with a very serious proposition which endangers both annexation and reciprocity.

The policy of the United States is largely in the hands, not of farm managers or farming corporations, but in the hands of the actual tillers of the soil, the field laborers. These men hold today, with their allies, the workingmen, the supreme power in the land at the ballot box. This power increases every year. It is becoming more intelligent every year, because these small farmers are educating themselves. The foreign policy of the United States is largely in the control of these men who plow, and hoe, and reap.

When an intelligent resident of these Islands, merchant or planter, says to these toilers of America, "You cannot work in our cane fields; it is forbidden by a law of nature; only certain races can work here, and the yellow skin does the best," what is the reply of these millions of field hands of the United States? Is it not this? "Do you ask us to annex a country in the principal industry of which we cannot labor? Do you not know that on every foot of soil from Key West to Alaska we are laboring in the fields? If you will look you will see that our laws do not touch a spot on which we, the 'white men,' cannot make a living with industry and intelligence? We boast of this; our literature is full of it. They tell us that we, the tillers of the soil, are the mainstay, the hope of the nation; that without us our civilization will soon decay. Now you ask us to annex a place where we, the white laborers, will be helpless, where we must yield up to other and Asiatic laborers that supremacy over the soil which is the mainstay of our political institutions. The men of the soil, are, the political philosophers tell us, in the van of the conservative social forces. You tell us we must go to the rear and other races must take the lead. Let us hesitate before we annex a spot where the white man comes under an awful spell. You may say that the white man becomes the leader in the tropics, that the sun only withers his hand, not his brain; but remember that we, the toilers on American soil, acknowledge no leaders; we do our own thinking, for we are sovereigns. The small farmer vote of Minnesota and Wisconsin makes up the politics of those States. The small farmers, the laborers' vote on your own soil will sooner or later control your politics. There is no escape from it, unless there is despotism. Think seriously before you finally tell us that we, who control the destinies of the American Republic, must wither under your sun, if we become tillers of the soil."

Some of the most intelligent newspapers in the United States are opposing annexation on these grounds. Can we afford to admit that they are correct?

The display made on the Chinese New Year's day in the Chinese merchants indicate that they are prosperous, and contented. They adopt themselves to our way and are good citizens.

gradually they take an interest in such admirable institutions, as that conducted by the Rev. Frank Damon. The Governor of Singapore said, some years ago, "The Chinese will assimilate themselves to the communities in which they reside, if they have the chance, but the process will be a slow one." If they were even here only as contract laborers, they would never become good citizens. But many of them are here as independent merchants, and rice planters, and have a stake in the country. There is the utmost cordiality existing between them and our own merchant. The sagacity of the Chinese merchant in Canton was shown, recently, in the settlement of the affairs of a rice exporting firm. It failed for \$8000 taels. At once, several of the Canton guilds, in the same line of business, fearing the effects of the failure, upon the credit of the merchants generally, made up the loss. The best merchants of the world could not do better. It is evident that their "heathenism" has a silver lining.

The Chinese in Manila are much oppressed, but they are excellent money makers. They find the Spanish officials without any bigotry, in the way of receiving bribes.

The Japan Gazette sums up the character of the Japanese in these words: "The truth is that they are many sided, and have numerous virtues as well as glaring defects. The casual visitor admires their politeness, their artistic productions, their light heartedness and their patriotism. The merchant deprecates their commercial dishonesty, their fickleness and deceit. Both are right, but the globe trotter overlooks the defects while the resident is too apt to only remember the faults, and to ignore the good qualities." It is now quite well understood that the power which keeps the people in order, is not the constitution, but the divine origin of the Emperor. When belief in that ends, we shall see disturbances and revolutions. Belief in the divine origin is slowly passing away, but it will have political force for some time to come.

Regarding the Pearl Harbor concession to the United States, made in the extension of the Reciprocity treaty, the statement made by Prof. Alexander, which we publish in another column, clearly defines its nature. The matter was, unfortunately, not settled at the time, as clearly as it should have been, but that was not the fault of Minister Carter. He accomplished all that could be done. While governments split hairs, when it is for their interests to do so, it may be assumed that the government of the United States, under the direction of Mr. McKinley will take no technical advantage of any obscure point in the treaty, if the sugar interests here do not try to drive a close bargain. If the value of the Pearl Harbor concession is overestimated by us, it may stir up the American statesmen to treat us harshly. They know perfectly well that no other nation will, under any circumstances, take that concession, even if offered to them. They will treat us generously, if we put them on honor.

The latest advices from the Philippine islands, are, that the Spanish troops now number about 28,000 men, of which about one-third are native troops, and cannot be relied on. The Spanish troops are mainly boys, while the natives are veterans in many ways, and are used to the climate. The native insurgents number over 100,000, who use their rifles with great skill. The leaders are nearly all Chinese, Mexicans, or Chinese-Spaniards, who have much skill in organization. The large number of rifles in the possession of the rebels, indicates that they are getting powerful aid from some source. Perhaps the Japanese can throw some light on the subject. We know what they hope for, and it is hardly possible that they will be so high minded as to remain entirely neutral.

Judge Hart is undoubtedly right in stating that under any and all circumstances, the United States will exercise a dominant influence here. Even if they rejected overtures from us for closer union, that dominant influence would remain, but it might be used in a way to seriously injure us and destroy our commercial prosperity. If the United States desires closer relations with us, and we refuse them, it might provoke measures on their part which would put us in commercial jeopardy. We are, by this force of circumstances in the power of the United States, and we cannot help ourselves. The great danger is that a good many of our people seem to think that they can trifle with the people of the Great Republic, without suffering from it. In this, they may make a serious mistake.

While the sugar interests of the British West Indies are almost bankrupt, the sugar interests of Queensland are prosperous. Labor is as cheap in the one place as in the other. The Australian papers say that the sugar makers of Queensland are more intelligent, enterprising and economical than those of the West Indies. It is another instance of the survival of the fittest. The brain and not the hand is the great power of economy. The planters of the British West Indies have lost their grip and are now appealing to the British government for "protection." As usual the unsuccessful asks that the government become a pauper's home.

The Hawaiian Commercial Journal quotes an article from "Sugar," on the sugar beet industry of the United States. Every man in these islands, without regard to occupation, should carefully read this article, as it touches his private interests, directly or indirectly. The little cloud, in the California sky fifteen years ago, is rising and becoming large and black. Col. Spreckels says that in ten years, the sugar beet industry will be the greatest industry in the State. He strikes the key note, when he says, "It is the only profitable thing left for the farmer." There is some uncomfortable truth in this.

The Empress Dowager of Japan died on the 8th instant. There was a cessation of all public amusements. The official Gazette orders, that "all professional singers, actors, and musicians will desist from the practise of their callings for fifteen days." The period of mourning, haicho, will continue one year. All prisoners sentenced to hard labor will be relieved from work for a period of five days. All death sentences which should be carried into effect, during this period will be commuted.

Dr. Birnie, in his morning sermon, of yesterday, spoke impressively on what the social classes owe to each other. He insisted that in money making, and in the relations of capital and labor, there is need of keeping in mind the best moral considerations, so that with material prosperity would also come moral prosperity.

The Volcano Road.

A rumor has been floating around Hilo to the effect that J. R. Wilson had offered to construct a road from Keahou to the Volcano at his own expense, provided the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company would build a landing. Mr. John Ena, vice president and manager of the steamship company, stated on Saturday that no proposition of the kind had been received from Mr. Wilson, and that nothing would be done until he (Mr. Ena) made a tour of inspection of the proposed route.

Cures

Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles, catarrh and malaria.

Such Cures as This Prove Merit.

"My little nephew was a plump and healthy baby until a year and a half old, then sores broke out behind his ears and spread rapidly over his head, hands and body. A physician said the trouble was scrofula humor in the blood. The child became one complete sore. We had to restrain his hands to keep him from scratching the sores. We were induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and in a short time he had more life. He improved rapidly, his skin became entirely clear of sores and he is now a healthy child." MRS. FLORENCE ANDREWS, Clearfield, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY. Wholesale Agents.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield, deceased, by the Hon. Jacob Hardy, Judge of the Fifth Circuit, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months from the date hereof, or they shall be forever barred; and all persons indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned at his office at Kapaa, Kauai, H. I.

Dated Kapaa, Kauai, H. I., January 26th, 1897.

H. Z. AUSTIN, Administrator of the Estate of J. W. Hatfield. 1834-4T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Newell, deceased.

The undersigned, duly appointed and qualified administrator with the will annexed of Thomas Newell, deceased, formerly of San Francisco, State of California, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the deceased to present their claims with proper vouchers if any they have against the said deceased or his estate within six months after the publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Said claims and vouchers may be presented for allowance at the office of Paul Neumann, attorney of the administrator, on Merchant street, Honolulu.

JAMES A. LOW, Administrator. Honolulu, January 24th, 1897. 1832-4T

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Kapalehua (K), deceased, late of Lihue, Kauai, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within six months from date hereof or they will be forever barred. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, at my store, Lihue, Kauai.

C. H. BISHOP, Administrator.

Lihue, Kauai, Jan. 7, 1897. 1828-4T

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hawaiian Fruit and Taro Company will be held at the office of the company at Walluku, Maui, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1897, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

A. N. KEPOKAI, Secretary. Walluku, Maui, January 16, 1897. 1831-3W

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company, Limited, held at the company's office, in Hilo, Hawaii, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1897, the following officers were elected for the year 1897:

J. G. Serrao.....President
J. S. Canario.....Vice President
Antonio Carvalho.....Secretary
J. M. Furtado.....Treasurer
J. M. Gouvea, Sr.....Auditor

The above officers constitute the Board of Directors of the said company.

(Signed) ANTONIO CARVALHO, Secretary.
Dated at Hilo, this 18th day of January, 1897. 1831-4t

U. S. A.

Books all sizes, books all ages; Books by wise men, fools, sages. Papers cheap and papers dear. If you want them order here: UNION (S.) AGENCY, Spreckelsville, Maui.

CHINESE HOSPITAL

Its Situation in Palama a Most Favorable One.

WILL BE OCCUPIED IN FEBRUARY

Chinese Merchants Give Handsomely.

Sum of \$6,000 Already Subscribed—Names of Superintendents and Officers.

Granting a petition from certain influential Chinese residents of the city, the Legislature at its last session passed an act setting aside for use as a hospital for Chinese exclusively, a lot just makal of the Reformatory school in Palama, with the condition that they put up a hospital building as suggested in the petition.

The Chinese merchants who had the matter in hand, and they were by no means few, set to work at once, went around to the main Chinese places of business, and soon had enough money subscribed to make the starting of the building a matter beyond question. Among the main subscriptions were the following: Sing Chong Co., \$500; Wong Kwai and Y. Ahn, \$300 each; L. Ahlo, \$200; Wong Leong, Wing Wo Tal, Lum Chung Wa, Wing Wo Chan and Goo Kim, \$150 each; Hop Hing, \$120; Yee Wo Chan, Yuen Kee Co., Kwong Hip Lung, Kwong Sam Kee, Yee Lee Co. and Yuen Chong, \$100 each. There were a number of others who gave a hundred dollars a very much larger number of others gave smaller amounts, swelling the amount to about \$6000 which the committee in charge will soon begin to collect since the building is all but

building 28x50, which is supplied with eight windows and three doors. Like all the rest of the rooms the ceiling is very high and the color of the paint used, light and of a hue calculated to cheer rather than depress the invalids. To the right and opening out upon the front veranda, is the superintendent's office. Back of this and to the right is the examining room and to the left a room of equal size opening into the hospital part. This will be used for the medicine.

As mentioned above the veranda runs back to the dining room and kitchen to the rear. The dining room is most happily arranged and opens into the kitchen the cement floor of which is directly on the ground. Sides and roof are of corrugated iron as a protection against danger from fire. Only one set of stairs leads to the upper story and this is from the rear veranda just back of the medicine room.

The right half of the upper story is one large room with a door opening out towards Ewa. The other half is made up of four rooms, two on each side of a wide hallway, and designed especially for women. As in the case of the lower floor a ten-foot veranda runs the whole way round.

Lattice work running to the fence on both sides, shuts out the view of the rear of the hospital premises. On the left hand side and just back of this, is a cottage especially designed for patients whose relatives or friends choose to act the part of nurses. This cottage is composed of four rooms, each 17x17 and opening out upon a wide porch in front. It is built after the same style as the main building.

On a line with this and near the rear boundary of the premises, is a small one-room house for the preparation of the dead for burial.

Back of the lattice work, to the right is a house to be refitted and used for the attendants and laborers at the hospital, all of whom will of course be Chinese.

The grounds are particularly well adapted for the setting out of trees and flowering plants. Separated from the lawn to the right and left by a wide driveway, is a circle immediately in front of the main building. The center of this will be occupied by a flagpole and about it various kinds of plants will be set out. Trees will be planted on the lawns.

The hospital completed and furnished will cost in the neighborhood of \$7000. Of this amount, \$6000 has been subscribed and since there is now in the treasury of the Chinese Benevolent Society, \$5000 to be used toward



NEW CHINESE HOSPITAL IN PALAMA.

completed and will be ready for occupancy during the latter part of February.

The following officers were elected to carry out the work in connection with the hospital: Chu Gem, president; Wong Wa Foy of the Quong Sam Kee Co., vice-president; Hong Quon of the Sing Chong Co., treasurer; L. T. Chin, clerk for J. S. Walker, secretary. The Board of Trustees consists of twenty influential Chinese of the city.

W. S. Akana, one of the most prominent Chinese physicians in the city, was elected superintendent. Associated with him in the immediately work of the hospital will be two other Chinese physicians not yet elected to their posts and a foreign physician, this probably having been decided on because of the fact that quite a number of Chinese prefer other than their own physicians.

The contract for building the hospital was given to the Oahu Lumber and Building Association and the superintendence to Kau Wing Chew. The work has pushed along and now as hinted above the building is nearly completed. For airiness and light no building in town is any better and its slight elevation from the territory surrounding gives it a view that must needs be of very great advantage in an institution of its kind.

Its situation could not have been more happily chosen. Within convenient distance of King street it is still far enough away and shut off so completely by the buildings and trees that intervene between it and the street just mentioned, that noises coming from that thoroughfare are spent before reaching the hospital.

In the immediate vicinity are but few dwellings and these the homes of peaceably inclined natives and Chinese.

Perhaps the only element of annoyance to the hospital will be the firing of guns and shouting of Chinamen to frighten away the birds that hover about to devour the unripened rice in the patches near by.

The accompanying cut will give a good idea of the hospital. Immediately facing it is the Reform School on the other side of what is known as "Huapala Lane," a lane which runs parallel with Beretania street and joins Robello lane. Surrounding the whole of the spacious grounds, with the exception of the front is a ten-foot board fence. The front is of pickets neatly planed and painted and is provided with a handsome gate.

Coming to the main hospital building one enters by low steps and finds himself immediately on a ten-foot veranda running completely around the building and to the right continuing back to the dining room and kitchen in the rear.

Nearly the whole of the lower floor is occupied by the main room of the

hospital, everything can be paid up immediately and a surplus of \$1000 will remain in the treasury, this amount to be used to defray the expenses of the first year, if indeed they will reach that amount.

The Chinese feel justly proud of the benevolent work they have carried to such a successful termination and are determined to keep the good work of the hospital going right along.

The Advertiser extends its thanks to Messrs. Hong Quon of the Sing Chong Co. and Ho Fong of Bishop & Co., for points set forth in this article.

FAREWELL TO MR. AHRENS

Mr. and Mrs. Gilliland of Waianae Give a Big Luau.

Richard Gilliland bookkeeper at Waianae plantation, and his wife, gave a handsome luau at their home, Waianae Saturday night, as a token of the appreciation of the services of Manager Ahrens and his wife who are soon to leave that place. Mr. Ahrens to assume management of the new plantation.

A large luau was built especially for the purpose and some appreciation of its size may be gained when it is stated that there were over 150 guests present, among them being Dr. and Mrs. Weddick, Mr. and Mrs. J. Abernethy, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright, Mr. and Mrs. James Holt, Miss Phillips, Miss Abernethy, John Spencer, John Phillips and Thomas Jones.

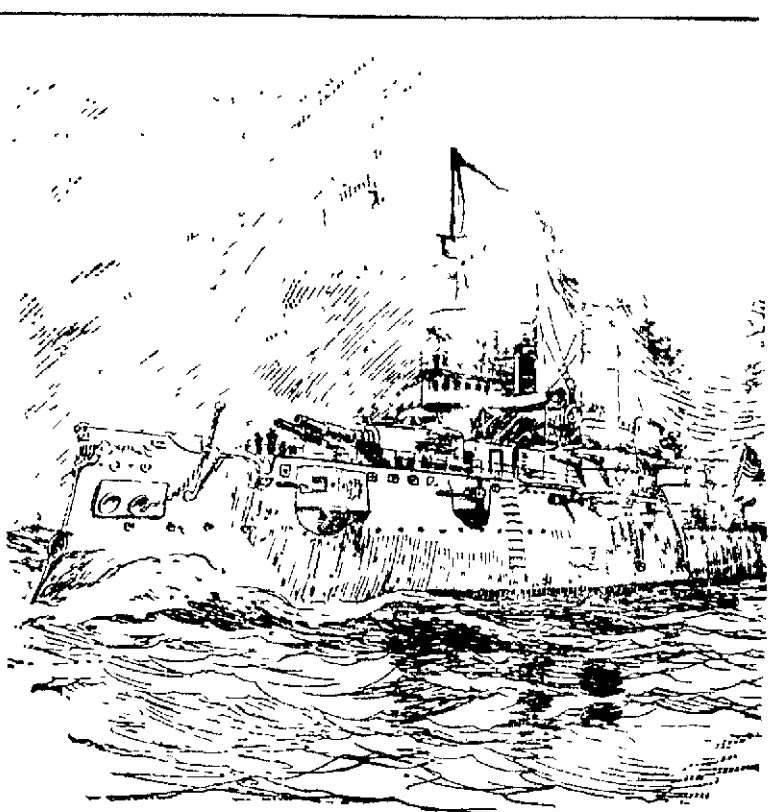
The party was made up of guests from the city, plantation and places surrounding. Before sitting down to the sumptuous repast, Mrs. Gilliland and others gave each one of the guests a lei so that the scene was made very gay and festive.

Mr. John Phillips in a toast to Mr. Ahrens said that the people of Waianae were most sorry to see him sever his connection with the plantation, so satisfactory had been his work and his dealings with them so kindly. He wished to congratulate him however, on the betterment he had made for himself.

To this Mr. Ahrens answered that he was most grateful for all the kindnesses that had been shown him and hoped that in going he left nothing but good will behind.

The Hawaiian National Quintette Club was present and furnished music for the occasion.

There are 52 penitentiaries and over 17,000 jails in the United States. They cost \$500,000,000 to build them. Over 900,000 persons were incarcerated in the year 1892. The criminal expense to the country is not less than one hundred millions annually.



THE SWIFT NEW BATTLESHIP IOWA. On a recent trial trip the battleship Iowa, Uncle Sam's latest and strongest in the navy of fighting machines, averaged 16.27 knots per hour, a knot and a quarter more than her contract calls for. She is a very formidable ship.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

Cultivation of Beet Sugar in Utah and Nebraska.

Successful Establishment of the Industry on the Arid Lands of Utah.

Since writing of the beet sugar industry as developed in California, the correspondent of the Philadelphia Record has journeyed into Utah and Nebraska in search of information relative to the production of beet sugar in those States.

While riding along through the beautiful Utah Valley—the very spot which was marked on the maps of our childhood days as the "Great American Desert"—we could not fail to be impressed with the wondrous work that irrigation has wrought. Here lies the thriving city of Lehi where are located the factories of the Utah Sugar Company.

It was a great undertaking this erection of a sugar plant in a country where beets must be exclusively raised by irrigation. Wisacres shook their heads, but the judgment of the men who had the courage to undertake such an enterprise has been amply vindicated. Beet culture in Utah is a success, and the fact that the Lehi factory is the only sugar plant in the world using beets raised solely by means of irrigation, is in itself a matter of public interest. It marks an important development in the methods of beet culture and sugar manufacture.

The erection of the great factory at Lehi began in November, 1890. Up to date the actual number of dollars expended upon the plant is well up to the million mark, to say nothing of the untiring energy of its projectors who have from the beginning labored hard and sonl with unbounded faith in the enterprise. Doubtless it is the greatest and most promising industry in the inter-mountain country, and has provided an important factor in the advancement, not only of those directly interested in the growing of beets and turning them into sugar, but of the entire community.

The question has been raised as to whether beets grown by irrigation were as rich in sugar as those cultivated in sections where rains fall in sufficient quantities to mature the crop. We had been so impressed by the belief that beets grown by irrigation were lacking in saccharine matter that we were surprised when, in reply to our query, Mr. Thomas R. Cutler, the general manager of the Utah sugar company, stated emphatically that the idea prevalent in the minds of many people was erroneous; that any one who would take the trouble to make a careful study of the question would find that Utah, once a desert, has been entirely reclaimed by the use of irrigation; that they have never lost their crops, as they are absolutely sure that as long as they have snow in the mountains their seed will germinate, and that the water supply from the mountains is not only the means of germinating the seed, but it brings down sediment from the hills which is in the nature of decayed vegetation, a natural fertilizer that has enriched the land and made it wondrously productive. Moreover, Mr. Cutler confidently asserts that irrigation does not effect either the quantity or the quality of sugar contained in the beet.

The Utah Sugar Company have 3370 acres of land devoted to beet culture which average a production of 13 tons to the acre. About 200 persons are employed in the factories and yards. Last year's output of sugar brought \$100,000.

The beets when brought from the field to the factory are first weighed and then stored in long sheds which have been made frost-proof by a double wall and a roof covered with earth. As the beets are required they are thrown into a shallow sluice-way which floats them to the point where they are needed. They are taken from this sluice-way by a wheel elevator and dropped into a washer which is a trough-shaped contrivance with revolving arms. The beets are then thrown out automatically into a bucket elevator which conveys them to the top of the building, where the cutting is located. This machine cuts the

beets into slices one-eighth of an inch thick, three-eighths of an inch wide, and of various lengths. The slices now pass through a revolving chute into the great circular cooking battery. This consists of twelve wrought iron cills each holding about 126 cubic feet and having a central manhole on top with a swinging cover. The bottom is arranged to open and close by hydraulic pressure.

It is in this diffusion battery the interesting process of saccharification is performed. This is done by water heated to a certain temperature from which it must not vary. The water is turned on ten times a day, each time taking more sugar, until at last it has become all but about one-eighth of one percent of the sweetness stored in the beets. The juice now flows to an analyzer register which records the amount and temperature. From the register it passes to a heater which is heated to 90 degrees centigrade, and then passes onto the carbonators where the flying pins, where a portion of the impurities are removed by the application of lime, the refuse matter combines with the lime and settling to the bottom of the pan. The saccharine matter is then decomposed by pumps, forming the excess of lime into a solution of lime. When this operation is completed the whole contents of the carbonator, 1350 gallons, are pumped by means of a plunger pump into a capacity of 8000 gallons per hour, through a mammoth filter press. This removes the residue of the clarification, the juice being treated with carbonic acid and once with sulphuric acid. In the last process a lime is removed. The diluted liquid now concentrated in a quadruple evaporator to a fifty per cent. solution. From here there are two operations to make the finest quality of sugar.

It is necessary to run it over a filter, which removes impurities, cannot be taken out in any other way. After this process the liquid is as clear as water, and is then boiled into a vacuum pan. This is a closed little ten feet six inches in diameter and twenty-three feet high. It holds 25 tons of sugar. In this kettle the sugar is granulated and forms a product technically termed "meladura," a mixture of molasses and sugar 75 per cent of the latter. The sugar is then dropped into a mixer, which holds the whole contents of the kettle. The system is next thrown off by means of centrifugal force. The moisture which remains is removed by passing the product through a sugar dryer. It is now ready to pack and at last we have the finished product of the Utah Sugar Company.

We have been watching the process for twenty-four hours, during which time we have seen the beets leave the shed and the sugar thereupon packed in bags or barrels.

But the Utah Sugar Company does not mean to raise the beets and make sugar of them. Since the inception of the enterprise they have experimented in producing seed, and now consider that they are far beyond the experimental stage, as this year they have raised about ten tons. The quality is excellent, and the cost only about two-thirds that of the imported seed. The methods employed and the difficulties attending the raising of beet seed were set forth in a previous article. It is a business requiring the utmost care and vigilance, in order that it shall be kept up to the standard, and beets raised from it shall not retrograde to their original sugar contents of three or four per cent. Every progressive factory is making experiments with various seeds from all parts of the world, so as to obtain the very best results. It is a well-known fact that seed adapted to one locality is not always adaptable to another, but Utah seed-growers believe that their State is so well suited to the industry that they can grow and mature seed which shall give good results. It would seem that their claim is tenfold from the fact that French capitalists, of extended experience in beet seed, intend to locate in Utah and commence the business, with the expectation of ultimately supplying the United States.

The beet sugar industry of Nebraska started in 1888 at Grand Island, purely as an experiment. In 1890 the State University conducted experiments, and the first factory was produced, but it was not until 1890 that sugar was commercially produced in quantity. A second factory at Norfolk was completed in the following year and the product has been raised from about 1,000,000 pounds in 1890 to something like \$300,000 in 1895. The financial depression of 1893 was a severe check to the

industry in Nebraska as well as in all of the country, but those who position to know claim that the industry now is in a healthier condition than ever and on the eve of a boom. The outlook is especially bright in Nebraska, where a State enacted in 1895 provides for the grant of a bounty of five-eighths of a cent per pound upon sugar manufactured in the State from beets, sorghum or other yielding plants, grown within the State. Small as this bounty appears, it is something and will doubtless be an incentive to sugar production.

The soil of Nebraska seems to be well adapted to beet culture, but growers contend with drought or excessive rains, either condition being fatal to the successful growth of the crop. However, the claim is made that beets have been raised there, averaging 30 tons to the acre. This is a subject for congratulation, as it gives an abnormal size of the roots, the corresponding decrease of sugar content. Beets of not more than three or four one-half pounds weight are more highly esteemed by manufacturers, and indeed, it is expressly stipulated in many contracts that they shall weigh no more than that, and that they shall contain not less than 11 per cent. sugar 80 per cent pure.

The statistician, Licht, in Magdalen, denies the possibility of beets containing more than 16 per cent. sugar on an average. Nevertheless, Nebraska claim that beets have been produced in that State containing 23 per cent. sugar, which result has also been attained in some parts of California. We were not able to learn the yield per acre in connection with this statement. It is fair to assume that it was much below the average (12 to 15 tons to the acre) for such an excess of sugar means abnormal dryness of the soil, which in turn means small yield in weight, so that neither the producer nor the manufacturer gains by such an exhibit.

Despite the vicissitudes of climate with which the Nebraskans have to contend, they are very much in earnest. They have, all told, about 4,000 acres given to beet culture, and in one year produced one 500th part of the nation's supply of sugar. This does not imply small figures. It means a line of sugar barrels, placed end to end, 125 miles long, as we are informed by a statistical field, who also tells us that the United States eats enough sugar to fill four lines of barrels placed in the same position reaching from New York to San Francisco.

The beet sugar industry is yet in its infancy in Nebraska, but it has the favoring care of the State in providing a bounty, and furthermore has the encouragement and protection of the State University. This institution, to guard against the deterioration of seed, therefore lessening the percentage of sugar, and destroying the profit of the industry, has undertaken to grow seed; and in addition, in order to insure to many farmers the aid of skilled workers, the university gives a course of instruction in beet sugar manufacture, which also includes chemical analysis. Moreover, there is reason in the success displayed by the beet sugar manufacturers of this Western State, and an intelligent method in the way in which they have set about the development of the new industry.

THE CHURCHES.

Preached Before Large Congregations.

Rev. J. M. Monroe preached a sermon to parents and Sunday School children at the Christian Church last night on the subject of "How Early Shall We Unite With the Church?" Those who repudiate infidelity had probably sung for some time to the other extreme.

It is a mistake to suppose that a child must be mature before being able to accept the simple terms of the Gospel. If it were necessary for a child to understand the Westminster confession of faith, then, indeed, they would need to have almost the mental ability of a philosopher. If they must believe in total hereditary depravity, that would be a barrier to children entering the church; but the Scriptures say that "these things (the Gospels) are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; that in believing ye might have life through His name." And it is as easy to accede to that as to accept Mr. Dole as President. New Testament conversions were often made on one presentation of the Gospel. It is not an intricate thing, the main facts of the Gospel.

If you do not capture the young for Christ before the age of 16, you are apt not to do it before 30. Get young people before they are absorbed in the sterner things of life, for then the chance to get their attention is gone. Become a Christian before getting married; before getting rich, so as to make your choice in keeping with Christian principles. Settle the question of divinity first. Let the children come into the church in the golden days of youth and spend their lives in the church.

The ordinance of baptism was observed at the close of the service.

At the M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. Peck delivered an interesting discourse last evening from the text, "Come Over Into Macedonia and Help Us." He gave the history of the circumstance, which led up to and surrounded this cry, and made local application of the lesson.

Rev. D. P. Birnie had a large congregation at the Central Union Church Sunday morning to listen to his sermon on "Temptation." The lesson was based upon the first eight verses of Luke IV being the story of the temptation of Jesus on the mountain. There was an equally large audience in the evening.

At the morning service Donald de V. Graham sang a solo.

The proposed length of the trans-Siberian railway from Chilibinsk to Vladivostok on the Japan Sea is 17,000 miles, of which over one-third has been completed.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. C. Plüger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Sheetings, Flannels, Tickings, Regatta Drills, Muscadine Netting, Curtains, Lawns

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Vornos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Mole-kings, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Bags and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reebstein & Sells' Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Cautic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages, Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease, Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates, Railroad Steel Sleepers, Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks, Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

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Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milch Cows, Young Sussex Halls, Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses, California and Hawaiian Mules

FOR SALE.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

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CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to feel its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 50¢ and in cases containing six times the quantity. Be each sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, The LANCET AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or emulations.

LEASE ALL RIGHT

No Delay in Starting the New Plantation.

PUMPS AND PLOWS ORDERED

Satisfactory Settlement of the McCandless Lease.

Efforts to Get Steam Plows in California—Work Will Begin Promptly.

The matter of the lease of the land to be occupied by the new Oahu plantation has been settled.

A sixty-years lease has been signed and delivered, and everything is in the best of shape. Steps to put in the big pumps will be at once taken. They were ordered by the Peking and steam plows were sent for at the same time. An effort will be made to secure the latter in California, and failing there, the order will go to Scotland.

The controversy referred to in afternoon papers of yesterday could have no effect upon the plantation project nor the lease. It is a case entered more than a year ago to establish one point: Whether Mrs. Brown holds the property in fee simple, or has merely a life interest in it. As a ranch, the property would net the children \$4,000 per annum; as a sugar plantation the income from it would be about \$20,000. It is not to be supposed that a court, acting for the interests of the children, would hesitate to sanction a lease on this basis. Such a contingency was never apprehended, and has never arisen, as might be supposed from published reports.

The trouble, then arose over a lease for fifteen years of one-third of the Waipio property, made twelve years ago, to L. L. McCandless. Mr. McCandless first offered to accept a rental of \$6,000 per year for twelve years for his lease. This was amended to a proposal of this kind: Mr. McCandless agreed to expend \$600 in clearing land from the place, and then to accept \$25,000 as a full consideration for his lease. In the meantime an affidavit by Mr. Ballou was filed in the Circuit Court, which, it appears, was not clearly understood.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the plantation was held yesterday morning. Mr. McCandless sent to a stockholder a third proposal, which was accepted. It was this: The plantation's rental of land for sixty years is to be one and one-half per cent. of the total output of sugar. Mr. McCandless agreed to waive his lease for one-third of this amount, which would be one-half of one per cent. of the output. This was agreed to. At the same time Mr. Dillingham made certain pasturage concessions, which removed the last barrier in the way of the lease. Upon that basis the matter was settled.

The Waipio property is quite a valuable tract. Nearly all of it is below a level of 100 feet. It is in easy range of water no matter where, on the plantation, the pumping plants may be stationed. The property as a whole is admitted by the best judges to be one of the most perfect plantation sites in the Islands. With the road all clear, everything will now go ahead.

HOMING PIGEONS.

Some Facts as to Cost Furnished an Inquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—I was much interested in your description of the carrier pigeon service and will request further light on the subject. Can you give it us?

1st.—Cost of necessary birds to establish daily service between two stations, say Honolulu, Hawaii, and Honolulu, Oahu.

2nd.—Cost and size of cotes

3rd.—Length of time necessary to train.

4th.—Care and maintenance, etc. in fact all outlay necessary to establish and keep up such two stations.

Yours respectfully, F. M.

Honolulu, Jan. 27, 1897

In answer to the above the following information is given.

The cost of "fancy" birds is high. We were informed by Geo. H. Croley 117 Sacramento street, San Francisco, who is an expert, and deals in these birds, that a pair of them costing \$1.00 would answer all purposes.

The cost of cotes would be about the same as a good chicken house, but it should be on a house top. The size will depend upon the number of birds.

The time necessary for training depends wholly on the industry of the trainer. It may be done in several weeks. The young birds are taken out to a short distance from the cote, say half a mile and then loosened. They are then taken to the distance of a mile, then five miles, ten miles, twenty miles, and so on. This may be done in quiet session, or it may be carried on noisily. In training birds to fly across channels they should be taken out in a boat, several miles from the shore and set free. The next time the distance should be increased. Experience will determine the best course to pursue.

The boat may have to make a number of trips into the channel in order to lead the birds up to very long distances.

The care and maintenance of the birds is the same as that for ordinary pigeons. But there must be special care and arrangements, so that the birds, which return home shall, on entering the cote, give a signal, or enter a special room and not mix with the other birds, until the messages are taken from them, so the birds destined for different places must be kept apart. As the birds require only a simple diet of peas, the cost of maintenance is nearly nominal.

One of the best books on the subject is "The breeding and training of homing pigeons," written by Louis Hoser, (Chas. F. Hoser, publisher), Germantown, Pa. This little book is for sale by Geo. H. Croley, 417 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal., price 25 cents.

GOOD BEGINNING.

First Hagey Club Concert Was Success.

Honolulu's Leading Singers, and Donald Graham Received Ovation Last Night.

Not in years, except at the Y. M. C. A. hall, so many people as crowded in last evening to attend the concert of the Hagey Club. Every seat was occupied, numbers of people crowded into the aisles and a full hundred on the landing at the top of the stairs. On the platform sat President Ison, Secretary Robt. Scrimgeour, other officers of the club, while members of the society occupied seats near the front.

The program was excellent or consisted of eight numbers. The concert began at 8 and was over 9:45. Misses McGraw and Love assisted as accompanists in the musical program. Mr. Harrison had given charge of the program.

The first number was a violin by Prof. Yarnley and Mr. W. Love, with Miss Love as accompanist. The selection was from "Petite Suite" by Danciel and met with favor.

Next came an extemporaneous song by Mr. J. H. Kirpatrick of Hagey Institute. He briefly told the history of the Hagey treatment for the liquor and tobacco habits, and made a statement of the work accomplished in Honolulu. Following this he stated the facts of the recent incorporation of the Institute under local auspices and the plans to make it a permanency. He took occasion also to thank the people of Honolulu, one and all alike, for the hearty hand and assistance that had been rendered in furthering the cause.

For the next number the fine voice of Mr. Donald De V. Graham was heard in "Where'er You Walk" by Handel. The vocalist displayed wonderful power with effect, and paved the way for a hearty encore. In response he rendered "Heart Aches," playing the accompaniment himself. This, if possible, was better than the first. The selection is a beautiful one—a splendid sentiment and a strain that at once appeals to everyone.

Mrs. W. W. Hall was called upon for the next number. Her well-known elocutionary powers were fully employed in Lowell's famous realistic recitation "The Courtin'." Mr. R. C. Montague sang very acceptably "The Palms," by Gounod, and, in response to an encore, presented "Good-bye, Sweetheart." Mr. James T. Stewart, a pupil of the Institute, read the Constitution of the Hagey Club, and followed it with a bit of his own experience. He related in an interesting way his career as a drinking man, and said that, though he had been taking the Hagey treatment a week only, he no longer craved spirituous liquors. He closed a panegyric to the promoters of the Institute with an appeal to all drinking men to take the treatment.

A storm of applause greeted the presence of Mrs. Montague-Turner in the doorway, as she appeared for the next number. With Miss Love as accompanist, her superb voice was heard in "Knowest Thou That Dear Land," by A. Thomas. For an encore Mrs. Turner played and sang the first stanza and the refrain of "Home, Sweet Home." The propriety of the selection and its beautiful rendition made it exceedingly impressive.

Mr. Wm. O'Halloran, a graduate from the Institute, read an appropriate poem. The audience was then treated to one of the happiest musical numbers of the program—the song "Once in a While" by Mrs. R. D. Walbridge with violin obligato by Prof. Yarnley and Miss Love as accompanist. Mrs. Walbridge possesses an exceedingly sweet alto voice and more than pleased the large audience in the hall last night.

A reading by Mr. J. F. Brown was quite humorous and was very acceptably interpreted. Prof. Yarnley offered as a violin solo Ernest's "Elegie" which brought the splendid program to a successful close. After this there were short talks by members of the club and their friends.

LOST THE GUNS

While Debating to Cope with the Drill Rifles.

A funny thing happened at the drill shed last night which showed a defect in the present arrangement of keeping a rack of guns at the army for drill purposes. Both C and D companies, their night to drill were invited to come unarmed and to use the existing guns. The cue worked out like this. While D was holding a short business meeting, Company C took the rifle



MYRICK JONES, THE IRISH INFORMER. Of the Irish informers of the past, Warner, Talbot, Pierce, Nagle and Carey were shot; Ceydon and his brother, Piggett killed himself and Le Canon dropped dead from fear of being killed by the Nationalists. What the fate of Jones, the latest informer, will be is a matter of much speculation.

ed out to the drill grounds. The drill had no drill. An effort to have one of the companies drill on Saturday evenings, did bridge the present difficulty.

BLAKE'S ARREST

Small Horn of Opium Found in Valise.

No Trace of Large Quantity Supposed to Have Been Landed.

For several weeks the detectives watching a certain command especially J. W. Blake, who had been in Honolulu from Vancouver, B. C., in December last, in connection with the Marshall's case, after having received information from a reliable source, that during the past three weeks he was more vigilant than ever and the object of all this nosing around of the detectives was Blake, who has a cottage in Fowler's Yard, the place in which he has resided since his arrival in the country.

Late on the night of Tuesday January 26th, information was communicated to David Kaapa to the effect that opium had been seen to go into the cottage, No. 72, occupied by Blake. On the next day the detectives started in to shadow the place and keep even closer watch than ever on Blake who was seen to leave the cottage quite early. Strange as it may seem, he did not return and was not seen all day long.

In the evening he was seen hanging about in the vicinity of the shooting gallery and other places in the immediate vicinity on Hotel street. A little later on he was seen to cross over to the California Wine Company where he was met by "Opium" Brown in the deep shadow of the doorway. Immediately there followed a confidential conversation of nearly three-quarters of an hour.

This finished Brown went toward Fort on the mauka side of the street while Blake crossed over and going up Nuanu, was lost sight of in Chaplain Lane.

At about 8:40 p. m., he was seen to come down Nuanu street with Brown. The two walked to King street and over to Castle & Cooke's corner where they took a hack and drove off. That was the last seen of Blake for that night and the next day.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock Thursday night he was seen to enter his cottage and just shortly before 1 a. m. Friday, Detective Kaapa stepped in and arrested him.

Upon searching the premises no opium could be found but the fact that one of the two satchels which Blake was known to be the possessor of, was absent, gave the detectives some hope.

Blake was locked up and yesterday morning a warrant of search for the office of the Machine's Home was secured and the detectives started out on their mission.

John Gilberston, the old janitor, was asked if he knew of a certain satchel which Blake had left there. To this he replied in the affirmative and going over to a trunk, took out the required article.

Upon opening this one very large hebe nut completely filled with opium was found. In the opinion of the detectives this was the last of the opium which had been passed around to "retail" Chinese opium dealers. The contents of the nut gave every appearance of having been put in not more than three days ago.

"MURDERER'S OLD COAT"

Its Author is Head of Through a New York Paper.

Many will remember the picture of a coat of mail, which was the property of a man who was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury, and which was the property of a man who was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury, and which was the property of a man who was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury.

The coat of mail was the property of a man who was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury, and which was the property of a man who was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury, and which was the property of a man who was killed in the battle of Tewkesbury.

ing before dinner every day dressing for the evening) had a check suit which was loud enough to drown the voice of a 15-inch gun. He was proud of that suit, and when he was going ashore in it he extended the dressing period from three to four hours.

"Until 9 o'clock in the evening the countersign was not demanded. The form was 'Advance, officer' and he recognized." For a wonder Alderdice was returning to his ship one evening before 9 o'clock. The sentry was a recent recruit, very conscientious and very much impressed with maintaining the dignity of the service, albeit as green as new paint on window shutters. When he saw Alderdice he challenged. "Who goes there?"

"Officer," said Alderdice. "Advance, officer," and he recognized." Alderdice advanced.

"I don't recognize you," said the sentry, and then after a pause, while Alderdice walked on—in that suit!—he cried.

"But Alderdice, whose serenity in earthquake could not disturb, went on down the walk, and the sentry, who did not know just what to do under the circumstances, bawled after him: "But I pass you!"

HANDSOME MEDAL

Presented to Dr. H. C. Sloggett.

Recognizing Services as Lieutenant on H. B. M. Ship Challenger.

It will be remembered that a short time ago Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner had the pleasant duty of presenting to the Bishop Museum, on behalf of the British Government, a set of reports of the celebrated scientific cruise of twenty years ago of H. B. M. S. "Challenger." About a week ago Dr. Sloggett received through H. B. M. Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes a handsome medal, commemorative of the voyage of the Challenger.

It is made of bronze about three inches in diameter and one-quarter of an inch in thickness. The obverse side



THE CHALLENGER MEDAL.

has the head of Britannia in the center, surrounded by a scroll, which also encircles an owl, indicative of wisdom, on the left is Neptune holding the trident in his left hand. On the bottom, and on either side, is a nautilus, and nearer the edge is a ribbon scroll bearing the inscription: "Voyage of H. B. M. S. Challenger, 1872-1876."

The reverse side represents the crest of the Challenger. A knight clad in mail armor with a gauntlet lying at his feet, behind him is a trident, and near the edge is a ribbon scroll bearing the legend: "Report on the scientific results of the Challenger expedition 1886-1895." Both sides are in high relief, and the modeling is exceptionally good. The medal is in the hands of H. B. M. Vice-Consul T. Bain Walker who feels justly proud of the fact that his Government has so lovingly remembered the services rendered by this distinguished physician who came from one of the oldest families having settled at Esplanet which they held by military service and from which they evolved the name. The earliest mention of the family is the assessment of Stephen Tresloggett to the subsidy of St. Albans in 1227.

Throughout the line of ancestors of the family will be found several of the family who distinguished themselves in the British army and naval forces. The doctor at one

time held a commission of Lieutenant of the Royal Navy from which he retired some years ago. His brother has just been promoted to the post of Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel, jumping over 175 surgeon majors, for distinguished services in the Sudan campaign.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett was a practicing physician in the State of Washington before coming here. His daughter, Myra Sloggett, is one of the latest additions to Honolulu society and his son Digby, was until quite recently with the Wall, Nichols Co.

GROWING SOCIETY

Year Book of Society Sons of American Revolution.

Will Be Published in Few Days. History of the Local Society.

The year book of the Hawaiian Society, Sons of the American Revolution, compiled by Wm. F. Allen, Prof. W. D. Alexander and John Effinger, Committee, for the years 1896-1897, will be issued in the course of ten days. It will contain a vast deal of historical information concerning the society and its members.

This book is disseminated among societies of the same order in the United States. Similar year books are gotten out by all the societies and are distributed in the same way. On the title page of the Hawaiian year book will appear this inscription: "To our compatriots across the sea, this volume is dedicated with the hope that we may soon live under the flag of our fatherland." As a preface, the following historical sketch will bear quite interesting data to the societies "across the sea."

The Hawaiian Society of the Sons of the American Revolution enjoys the distinction of being the first society of the kind formed in a foreign land. It is one of many proofs that Hawaii forms the advanced post of American civilization in the Pacific Ocean.

"The Pioneers who first brought Christian civilization to these islands, and many of their compatriots who have since then settled here, belonged to old Revolutionary families, chiefly of New England and the Middle States. They taught their descendants to fear God and love liberty, to revere the memory of their patriotic ancestors, and to cherish the principles for which they fought. These principles they were taught to hold not in any narrow and selfish spirit, but with the view of extending to all mankind the blessings of 'liberty protected by law.'"

"Here as elsewhere these influences have swept away feudal despotism and secured to the native people of these islands all the rights which were won at so great a cost by our ancestors."

"During the great Civil War, the American colony in Hawaii contributed its full share both of men and money for the cause of the Union; and nowhere is the memory of those who gave their lives in its defence more honored than here on Decoration Day."

"The Hawaiian Society was organized June 17, 1896, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, with but eighteen members. A constitution based upon that of the Massachusetts Society was adopted and the following officers chosen: Peter Cushman Jones, President; Albert Francis Judd, Vice-President; John Effinger, Secretary; William DeWitt Alexander, Registrar; William Joseph Forbes, Treasurer; Rev. Douglas Putnam Burnie, John Walter Jones and Henry Weld Severance, Members of the Board of Managers. The Board with the exception of Henry Weld Severance was re-elected, with the addition of Col. William Fessenden Allen, at the annual meeting in June, 1896."

"The Hawaiian Society has given three entertainments in the past year—one on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, one on the Lexington Alarm Day, and one on Cornwallis' Surrender Day. The first was at Hon. P. C. Jones' residence, the second at Chief Justice Judd's residence, and the third at the hall of the Y. M. C. A., the guest of honor at the last one being Captain Nathan Appleton, of the Massachusetts Society. The Society proposes the coming year holding meetings to celebrate all the principal anniversaries of the Revolution. It has offered prizes for orations to be delivered at the close of the school year by the students of the schools of the Republic."

"Fifty-seven applications for membership have been received, and nearly all favorably reported upon by the National Society as eligible. The Hawaiian Society offers this modest addition to the year Books of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the hope that the coming year will see the names upon its membership roll doubled in number."

Oahu Sugar Co.

The subscribers to the new Oahu plantation who drew out their stock on account of the absurd lease scare last Friday, have returned into the company. An officer of the corporation, speaking of the unfortunate construction a few people put on the matter, said he deplored the circumstances for the sake of those who had drawn out. The whole thing was so foolish, and the matter was set right before the public as soon after the first mistaken reports were given circulation, that he did not think anyone would go to the extreme of withdrawing.

There are no changes in the business of the plantation since Saturday. Work will begin as soon as the machinery can be gotten together. The steam plows and pumps were ordered to be shipped at once.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

THE Ahupuaa

—OF— Mapulehu

ON MOLOKAI.

(Opposite the Port of Lahaina.) Extends 2½ miles from sea to mountain; fenced and well grassed, timbered and plenty of water convenient and accessible; valuable fish pond and sea fishery; good harbor; weekly steamer; will carry 600 head of stock; several hundred acres suitable for cultivation; coffee, oranges, bread fruit and taro growing on the land.

Two good dwelling houses, piped water; climate cool and bracing; good roads; will be disposed of on moderate terms, as a whole, or in quantities to suit. Inspection invited.

Apply to DR. A. MOURITZ, 1814-3m, Pukoo, Molokai.

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In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Pumps, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Metropolitan Market KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are Thoroughly Chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

VIEWS EXPRESSED

Judge Hart on the Reciprocity Treaty.

Alos, Concur Regarding the Sons of American Revolution. Change the Name.

MR. EDITOR:—Having just read Professor Alexander's interesting communication to your letter of this morning's date, I would beg space for a few remarks touching the moral he draws therefrom. The Professor says: "Should the Great Republic reverse its policy of the past 50 years, reject the overtures made to it for a closer union by the little Republic of Hawaii and abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty, closing American markets to that extent against its products, it could no longer claim any special privileges in Hawaii or expect to retain paramount influence in Hawaiian affairs."

May I say that, with all due consideration for the Professor's opinion it appears a not unreasonable supposition to expect that, whether we are annexed or not, whether the Treaty of Reciprocity is abrogated or not, or whether we have closer "commercial union" or not, the dominating power and influence of the United States will always be paramount here. All the great powers of the world can read the signs of a determination on the part of the United States to brook no interference with matters Hawaiian. During the troubles of 1893, it was especially asked in the British House of Commons if any and what steps were being taken to protect British interests. The reply was that the Government felt that British interests would be well regarded by the Government at Washington!

Surely those who run can read, and there seems no question of doubt but that a thorough understanding exists that, as far as active political action is concerned, Great Britain is out of the field of Hawaiian politics. And why? Simply because the British Government recognizes what is patent to all the world, viz: That the natural trend of affairs is to keep these Islands independent, the interests of the United States requiring such condition and any interference from any source would be looked upon as a casus belli. Under any and all circumstances the United States must and will "retain a paramount influence in Hawaii."

I am, sir, yours obediently,
CHARLES F. HART.
 Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—I hope the article in this morning's paper was as interesting to all your readers as it was to me. If read rightly, there is no one here professing Christianity or brotherly love, but must own the truth is told, regarding the bitter and unreasonable feeling planted in the breasts of American children towards Britain and all things British. When I lived for a time in the States I often wondered why that feeling was so strong in the children after a lapse of so many years, and especially when I thought many of them were only one generation from every nation under the sun, and that their forefathers had no concern with the American Revolution. But take those whose ancestors did "lick the Britishers," as they put it, surely the mellowing influence of time and the mere fact of them being the victors should have buried all bitterness long ago.

While it is very hard for us at times to remember, as you say, that there is but one flag for all races, and that its staff was raised on the heights of Jerusalem, still, it is surely very easy indeed, to lay aside the hard thoughts regarding those who have offended us, more especially, if our offenders have suffered punishment for the evil they did. If Britain did overstep her rights as the parent country and developed an unusual amount of "big head"—to use your expressive American language she has had over a century to watch the tremendous growth and rise of a wonderful and mighty nation which might still have owned her sway had she been careful and not blundered and taken rather more than a just share of parental authority. Is not this punishment enough? For we never quite recognize that punishment is a good thing no matter how much we may have brought it on ourselves by our misdeeds.

And now "that thou shalt see the difference of our spirit," let me tell you, in Britain there is nothing in any school book nor anything the elders tell the young people to keep up enmity towards America. It is, in fact, the other way. We are taught to look on America as a wonderful country with a wonderful people, and we certainly look on them as much nearer related to us than other white races nearer home. It is the "Land of the Free," although, now that I have been there, I have yet to learn or have explained to me where there is any more freedom than in the old country. However, that has nothing to do with the subject, and I have firmly made up my mind that we have much too warm a regard for America—even to a secret admiration for the stand she took for her liberty—in return for all the disagreeable, scurrilous untruths they tell about "land-grabbing England" as they are pleased to call it. You say it may be asked whether or not the society of the "Sons of the Revolution," and other kindred bodies are not, after all, in some conflict with the principles of universal brotherhood. Well, that is how it strikes me, but then I am born British, not "raised" under the glorious "Stars and Stripes." To me the mere name has a disagreeable sound. It suggests war and enmity, and if these professing to belong to the order are really the Christians we suppose them to be, then in the interests of Christianity, the sooner they choose another name for their society more

suggestive of the master they profess to follow, the better for the advancement of that master's cause. You ask: "If Christ were on earth, would He sign commissions for such societies? If he did, then the gentle teaching of "peace on earth, good-will towards men," would not have the same effect it once had. Or, if he were on earth and learned that part of His temple had been used as a business meeting place for those same "Sons of the Revolution," as was the case recently, perhaps he would be tempted to do again as he did when he found the people buying and selling in the temple, when he said: "My house is a house of prayer."

But after all, perhaps the name is the worst of it, and may be a misnomer altogether, for one thing strikes me as funny—they do not seem to make it a necessity that a man's ancestor's should have fought in the Revolution. I draw my inference from the fact that one gentleman, at least, whose name appears here at reports of the meetings, is a son of a Britisher. Where, then, does his Revolutionary blood come in? for at the time America threw off Britain's yoke, his ancestors would be living at peace amongst the mountains and glens of "pau auld Scotland," or, if taking part in the Revolution at all, would be fighting on Britain's side.

Let them have revolutionary societies, if they will. I see no harm in them, but do not let us connect them with Christ and his church, for there is a time and place for everything, and if peace and good will and brotherhood are to spread, the meetings of Christ in church on one day and of Revolution on another is, to say the least, confusing to the ignorant, food for thought to the intelligent and material in plenty for "the fools who come to scoff."

I sincerely trust that your remarks in this morning's paper may help to hasten the day when "man to man the world over shall be brothers for a' that." And for my part, although I honestly admire Americans for their fight for liberty and its success, I love and admire them more for the little band who landed on the "wild New England shore," seeking not, as Mrs. Hemans sang—

"The wealth of seas, the spoils of war;
 They sought a faith's pure shrine."

ALOS.
 Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit me to correct an inaccuracy which has crept into the mention, in your paper of this morning, of the British Benevolent Society. The British Commissioner is "ex-officio" president of that very useful institution; and the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh has been for many successive years unanimously elected vice-president and head of the Relief Committee.

I remain, sir,
 Your obedient servant,
THOMAS RAIN WALKER.
 Honolulu, February 1, 1897.

CHINESE RECEIVE.

In the Hall of Chinese United Society From 12 to 2.

Chinese New Year was celebrated by the United Chinese Society in a general reception in their hall, King street, from 12 noon to 2 p. m. yesterday. The Hawaiian Band, stationed on the balcony, furnished music during the reception hours.

Government officials were received first, and then followed the general public, all of whom were served to ligat refreshments in the large front room.

Those who received the guests on the landing were Chang Kim, Wong Wa Foy, Mow Chan, Ho Fon and others. They were afterwards presented to Goo Kim, the representative of the Chinese Empire in this country, and to Wong Kwai, the assistant Chinese Commissioner.

Among those present were: President Dole, Attorney General Smith, Minister of Foreign Affairs Cooper, Minister of Finance Damon, Minister of Interior King, United States Charge d'Affaires Ellis Mills, Chief Justice Judd, Commander Hanford of the Albatross, Consul Julius Hoting, F. A. Schaefer, Dean of the Consular Corps, Wray Taylor, Henry Waterhouse, Arthur B. Wood, Viggo Jacobsen, Thomas J. King, J. A. Magoon, Judge De La Vergne, Judge Perry, Judge Carter, W. C. Peacock, Andrew Brown, T. E. Cowart, Clinton G. Ballentyne, Frank L. Hoogs, Dr. Charles C. Cooper, J. F. Humburg, David Shanks, Dr. John S. McGrew, H. M. von Holt, Col. John H. Soper, C. A. Spreckels, Samuel Parker, W. F. Allen, W. R. Castle, James B. Castle, Rev. C. M. Hyde, Robert Lewers, Dr. H. W. Howard, Dr. James Harvey Raymond, Abram Stephanus Humphreys, Fred Whitney, H. M. Whitney, Jr.; Captain Scribner of the Henry B. Hyde, A. Cartenberg, Bruce Cartwright, Capt. Charles Nelson of California, and many others.

At Ah Lo's.

Ah Lo, the prominent Chinese rice planter, gave his friends a rare treat in the way of a dinner yesterday in his place on the corner of Chaplain Lane and Nuuanu Avenue in celebration of Chinese New Year. The table in the back room was laden with all kinds of good things which the following named gentlemen were fortunate enough to enjoy: C. A. Spreckels, Samuel Parker, W. N. Armstrong, W. R. Castle, J. B. Castle, J. G. Spencer, W. F. Allen, Jos. Marsden, C. Bolte, H. Louisson, H. von Holt, Dr. H. V. Murray, M. D. Monsarrat, J. M. Monsarrat, H. Lose, C. G. Ballentyne, Bruce Cartwright, C. von Hamm, E. B. Bathrop, Martin Smith Geo. Rodick, J. Humburg, T. P. Severin, Charles McCandless, R. W. Shingle and others.

From everywhere come words of praise for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. "Allow me to congratulate you on the merits of your Remedy. It cured me of chronic bronchitis when the doctor could do nothing for me." C. F. Hemel, Toledo, O. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Beware of cheap imitations. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Y. M. C. A. MEETING

Reports of Various Committees Most Favorable.

Law and Order League to Be Organized—Three Members to Meet New Secretary.

The regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the association hall last evening with quite a large attendance of members.

After a short meeting of the Board of Directors, the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

E. A. Jones, the treasurer, reported the association in good standing financially. With all debts paid, there remains in the treasury close upon \$150.

Acting Secretary Bluxome reported on matters in general pertaining to the society.

The prison work is getting along in fine shape. Reading matter is furnished the people at Oahu jail, so that they may keep posted on the doings of the world.

The Sunday evening meetings have been well attended, an average of between 55 and 60 being the result.

The Temperance Committee reported having looked carefully into the matter of good government clubs, with special reference to the "Law and Order League" already acted upon by the Y. M. C. A. A pamphlet pertaining to such an organization was received and considered. It was decided that the organization of a club in Honolulu be deferred until the arrival of the new general secretary.

Mr. Henry Wells reported the progress of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. The members were delighted to hear that, notwithstanding the fact of this being the second term, the attendance at and interest in the work of the classes, continues. Previous experience has shown a falling away during the second term.

The following named young men were admitted to membership in the association: Walter H. Monroe, John H. Lunn, David Naanao, J. Butterfield, Charles H. Rewart, William H. Carroll, Foster Leslie Davis, William H. Stone, Jr., and Clifford F. White.

A committee of three was appointed to receive the new general secretary, H. C. Coleman of Marion, Ind., who is expected here on the Australia today.

A. B. Wood commented on the ability of Mr. Coleman, and recommended him most heartily to the association. Aside from his ability, he is a brilliant and finished athlete, which makes him a fit man to take charge of the physical department of the Y. M. C. A. Meeting adjourned.

POLICE SHOOT ENDED.

Lieut. Chamberlain 'Winner of the Medal by 9 Points.

The police shoot is at an end and Lieut. Chamberlain stands winner of the medal by 9 points. Pinehaka shot his 30 rounds yesterday and made only 112 points. Captain Fernandes scored 42 in his 10 rounds. Following are the scores made by Chamberlain and Pinehaka for the three months:

CHAMBERLAIN.

November, 1872 in 46 rounds, averaging 41.4.
 December, 852 in 21 rounds, averaging 41.3.
 January, 882 in 20 rounds, averaging 44.2.

PINEHAKA.

November, 1872, in 46 rounds, averaging 40.32.
 December, 852 in 21 rounds, averaging 40.2.
 January, 813 in 20 rounds, averaging 40.13.

Captain Fernandes bears the distinction of having made 47, the highest score during the shoot.

REGIMENTAL NOTES.

Company B to Meet—Battalion Drills to be Arranged

Captain White has decided to hold a drill of Company B this evening, despite the meeting of the Annexation Club in the Armory.

The Entertainment Committee of Company D has prepared an excellent program of music for the "High Jinks" to take place Friday evening of this week.

Private Jaouen of Company D has the refusal of the office of Ordnance Sergeant in the Barracks to succeed John T. Lund.

Colonel Fisher will arrange a series of battalion and regimental drills for the near future. The return to this order of drill will be welcomed by the military.

Arthur Harrison Gets It.

Yesterday afternoon Arthur Harrison was awarded the contract for building the big new central fire station. The contract was made out shortly after and signed. Work will begin at once.

Mr. Harrison's tender was \$27,350. Below him were F. H. Redwood, Fred Harrison, John F. Bowler and E. E. Thomas. The award was based upon the quality of stone to be used.

Guilty of Contempt.

In the contempt of court proceedings against Mrs. Carrie H. Dimond yesterday, Judge Carter adjudged defendant guilty and administered a reprimand. The injunction stands. Mr. Dimond made no objection to his wife, seeing their child and the details of time of her visits were fixed by counsel.

Smallpox in Japan.

Yokohama, Jan. 20.—Cases of smallpox in Yokohama are increasing in number.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The list of advertised letters appears in this issue.

The Misses Bertlemen of Kauai left for a visit with their uncle in Honolulu, Kau on the Mauna Loa yesterday.

Two cars of lumber went down Saturday to the site of the new Oahu plantation. Three plows followed yesterday.

G. M. Boote, a recent arrival, has succeeded David Center as manager of Spreckelsville plantation.

Mrs. J. A. Hassinger, Miss Juanita Hassinger and Miss Kate Cornwell will sail by the Australia for a visit to California.

The passengers of the Australia will be welcomed at the Hawaiian Hotel by a special dinner and dance this evening.

The sum of \$221 for the foreign missions was raised by the Kawaiahao Church Committee last year. The report was made Sunday.

The claim of Captain Walker for \$500 for detention in Honolulu during 1895 was settled yesterday, the Government paying him \$250.

The opium case of J. W. Blake, postponed from Jan. 29th, will come up in the police court this morning. An interesting trial is promised.

British Commissioner A. G. S. Hawes will give a big ball at his home, Palamoa, on the night of February 4th. Some 200 people will be invited.

C. Brewer & Co. say in their today's ad. that they have the largest stock of express wagons ever offered in this market and at prices that will surprise you.

There were special plays on at the Chinese theaters last night, and a large number of foreigners, both ladies and gentlemen, were in attendance to catch part of the plot.

George Martin and Will Rawlins leave for Hawaii by the Kinau this morning. While away, George Martin will make an effort to break the wheel record from Hilo to the Volcano and return.

Chinatown was alive with foreign visitors last night, the largest proportion of whom were ladies, stimulated, of course, by curiosity. The firecrackers were somewhat bothersome. A bicycle party was among the crowd of visitors.

There will be a cricket match, between a team from H. B. M. S. Icarus and another from the H. C. C. Saturday, should the Icarus leave before that time the match will be arranged accordingly.

Capt. Renken, A. Buchanan, J. Coakley, W. Smith and George Lucas visited Heela on Sunday and shot a match with an equal number of Heela men. The former were victorious by a score of 204 to 202. It is probable a return match will be shot.

Through mistake it was stated in the article on the Chinese Hospital Saturday morning that \$1,000 would remain for the expenses of the first year. This should have been \$4,000, as can easily be seen by reference to the figures just preceding it in the article.

H. D. Johnson, for some time past Superintendent of the Postal Saving Bank, has resigned to take the position of bookkeeper in the Oahu Sugar Company. He will be succeeded in the bank by J. F. Clay, who, for the past few months has been employed in the Custom House.

Donald de V. Graham has decided to give a concert at the Hawaiian Opera House next Saturday night, when Mrs. Marquardt will make her farewell appearance. It is understood that a great local favorite has consented to appear, and that the songs rendered will be in lighter vein.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rice will leave today for a two-weeks' visit to Hawaii. Their visit to the Islands at this time is in relation to the sale of Kaeohe ranch property, which Mrs. Rice inherited from her father, the late C. C. Harris. Joseph Mendonca, the present lessee, is the prospective buyer.

A children's party was given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer Saturday afternoon. Tables out on the lawn and front veranda of the house prettily arranged and decorated, and 90 children enjoying themselves in the open air, made a very pretty picture. The game of "fish pond" was the main attraction of the afternoon.

There was some lively bidding at Morgan's stock and land sale Saturday. Fred Harrison bought the Kalihii

Good Watches

DO NOT ALWAYS COST A GOOD PRICE.

Astonishing how cheap watches are made today, which will run well, and give satisfaction to the wearer as well as to the dealer.

Our Stronghold

—IS IN—

Our Watches!

PRICES RANGE FROM \$3.00 UP TO \$250.00.

Big range isn't it? But then there are hundreds in between at all kinds of prices. Send for our

Waltham
or Elgin,
 IN A DUST-PROOF CASE FOR
\$7.50

Fully guaranteed. Absolutely the best where strength of case is required.

H. F. WICHMAN
 HONOLULU.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
 A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

lot for \$516. Twenty-five shares of Ewa plantation sold to Lincoln McCandless for \$167 per share. J. A. Magoon paid \$81 a share for 16 shares People's Ice Company, and \$85 a share for another block of 15 shares.

Gardner K. Wilder is down from Hilo to meet his father, whom he has not seen since the latter's trip abroad. He will likely return home tomorrow. Mr. Wilder thinks Hilo is on the eve of a great boom. With several big realty and commercial transactions on the tapis, he predicts that the rainy town will now go ahead as never before.

The list of new names on the annexation roll passed the 600 mark yesterday. A large per cent. of these are native Hawaiians, and there is every prospect that many more will come in. Three Hawaiian leaders, one a wealthy land owner of Hamakua and the others of Honolulu, are mentioned on the outside as prospective signers for a very early date.

OLD MOTHER BLOOMERS.

Old Mother Bloomers
 Kept boarders and roomers,
 And on each one she made a good deal;
 She saved up her cash,
 Made her boarders eat hash,
 And now she is riding a wheel.

LEWIS & CO.

IT'S in the country districts in California, or any other state in fact, where the best home-made cakes are made. The city girls don't have time to learn much more than the two-step, or lawn tennis—their country cousins make the cake.

Laver cake, when the sponge is light and the filling is right, is used by the best of the angels above or on earth. Lately some good house-wife has found that whipped Maple Cream makes a delicious between-layer preparation, and a manufacturer has taken it up. We have it in 1-pound tins and can recommend it.

Makakake is the peculiar name for a conglomerate of wheat, oats, corn and rye, for pancakes or muffins. It is peculiar because it is real y good.

Another thing we sell is genuine **York State Apple Butter**, in 2 and 5-pound tins. Standard Crackers, fifty varieties in 2-pound tin boxes; Baked Beans, with or without tomato sauce; Spiced Onions, in quart bottles; Apitit Sils, Lunch Paté, Brabant Sardellens, Clam Bouillon, in bottles or tins; Extra Boneless Ham, in 1-pound tins; New York Sage Cheese; Concentrated Tomatoes, and the best Hams in the world.

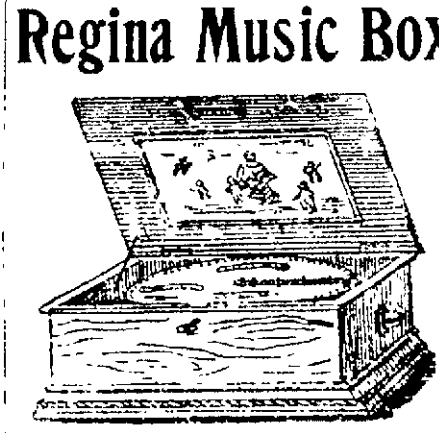
Orders from the other Islands promptly executed and shipped.

LEWIS & CO.

GROCERS. Fort Street, Honolulu

TO OUR : : : :

THIS IS WHAT
 You require, in order to
 While away the long hours:
Regina Music Box



America's Greatest Invention!
 Music for the Parlor,
 Music for the Dance,
 Any kind of Music.

...PLAYS OVER 2,000 TUNES...
 Call and examine them or write for catalogues,

WALL, NICHOLS CO.
 Sole Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

1897
S. S. KINAU,
 CLARK, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, etc., and returning the same day, Mahukona, Kawaiahoe and Lanai, the following day, arriving at Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVE HONOLULU

*Tuesday	Feb. 2	Tuesday	July 16
Friday	Feb. 12	Friday	July 30
Tuesday	Feb. 23	Tuesday	Aug. 16
*Friday	Mar. 5	Friday	Aug. 26
Tuesday	Mar. 16	Tuesday	Aug. 31
Friday	Mar. 26	Friday	Sep. 10
*Tuesday	Apr. 6	Tuesday	Sep. 21
Friday	Apr. 16	Friday	Oct. 1
Tuesday	Apr. 27	Tuesday	Oct. 12
*Friday	May 7	Friday	Oct. 22
Tuesday	May 18	Tuesday	Nov. 2
Friday	May 28	Friday	Nov. 12
*Tuesday	June 8	Tuesday	Nov. 23
Friday	June 18	Friday	Dec. 3
Tuesday	June 29	Tuesday	Dec. 14
*Friday	July 9	Friday	Dec. 23

Will call at Pohokiki, Puna, on trips marked *

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, etc., and returning the same day, Mahukona, Kawaiahoe and Lanai, the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesday and Friday.

ARRIVE HONOLULU

Tuesday	Feb. 9	Tuesday	July 27
Friday	Feb. 19	Friday	Aug. 6
Tuesday	Mar. 2	Tuesday	Aug. 17
Friday	Mar. 12	Friday	Aug. 27
Tuesday	Mar. 23	Tuesday	Sep. 7
Friday	Apr. 2	Friday	Sep. 17
Tuesday	Apr. 13	Tuesday	Sep. 28
Friday	Apr. 23	Friday	Oct. 8
Tuesday	May 4	Tuesday	Oct. 19
Friday	May 14	Friday	Oct. 29
Tuesday	May 25	Tuesday	Nov. 9
Friday	June 4	Friday	Nov. 19
Tuesday	June 15	Tuesday	Nov. 30
Friday	June 25	Friday	Dec. 10

SOME HILO NEWS

Society Matters in Coffee Metropolis.

Difficulties Among Stockholders.
Happy Wedding Ceremony.
Shipping Notes.

HILO, Hawaii, Jan. 27.—The circus is in town and the small boys are consequently right happy. The Montague-Faust Company pitched their tent on the Hackfield lot yesterday and gave their first performance last evening to a very good audience who were well pleased with the entertainment.

A number of friends of the Protestant-Portuguese church are interesting themselves in furthering the success of an entertainment to be given in about three weeks for the benefit of the church. The main feature of the entertainment will be a society drama, in which the best local talent available will assist. The church building is sadly in need of painting and other repairs, and Rev. Mr. Baptist is adopting these means for raising the amount necessary for the work.

Mr. John T. Moir, the newly appointed manager for Honoum plantation, is having quite a commodious house erected for himself and family.

At Hakalau Manager Ross is erecting a modern new home, which will certainly look quite pretentious when completed.

There has been considerable of a flutter amongst the officers and directors of the Hilo Portuguese Sugar Mill Company during the past week. It would appear as though stock is so evenly divided that they have succeeded in electing two presidents with a full complement of subordinate officers for each. One faction has caused an injunction to be served on the other and there is still no adjustment of affairs. The mill begins grinding tomorrow.

A very quiet wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter on Sunday, the 24th inst., when Miss Grace Porter and George Watt, of Waialae, were united in marriage. The bride is an accomplished musician and a charming young lady. She taught several terms in the schools of Hilo, where she has always won the admiration of her pupils and maintained the respect of teachers and patrons of the schools. Mr. Watt is a young man well thought of in the community and holds a position on Waialae plantation, where he has furnished a pretty home for his bride. Both are well and favorably known, and the best wishes of the community go with them.

A pleasant riding party comprising Mrs. Lewis, Miss Devo, Miss Richardson, Dr. Harvey, Rev. S. L. Desha, Miss Pullar, Miss Hill and Master Coan, started from the home of Dr. Wetmore Saturday morning for Peepee Falls. The day was clear and cool and the party enjoyed several hours in the vicinity of the falls, picnicking and marveling over Nature's beautiful falls and surrounding picturesque scenery, returning late in the afternoon.

A novel method of spending an evening in amusement was that indulged in by "the clans" on Saturday evening last at Hilo hotel, in honor of the 138th anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns. The splendid program, consisting of songs, dances and recitations was excellently rendered, and the "Smoking Concert" was concluded with the serving of delicious refreshments. A large crowd was present to participate in the jollity of the evening.

Mr. T. F. Lansing, of the firm of Phillips & Co., has been spending a few weeks on his coffee plantation in Oloa. He returns to Honolulu with renewed enthusiasm over coffee and carries with him a sample lot of berries of the first crop.

Mr. S. P. Plunkett, brother of Mrs. Dr. Williams, was a passenger on the bark Roderick Dhu which arrived in port Wednesday last, fourteen days from San Francisco.

J. G. Serrao is having a stone oven built for the new bakery he contemplates opening soon.

Mrs. E. W. Barnard, of Laupahoehoe, and Miss Josie Barnard, of Paauilo, are guests of Mrs. E. E. Richards.

Mrs. C. McLennan, of Papaloa, is a guest of Mrs. C. C. Kennedy at Waialae.

Mrs. Walker, of Oolaka, came overland with Miss Bergstrom this week and are at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Loebenstein.

The schooner Nokomis, Roos master, left for San Francisco Sunday morning with about 16,000 bags of sugar.

The bark Annie Johnson and the bark Roderick Dhu are loading sugar this week.

Mr. B. F. Schoen, of the Hilo harness shop, returned on the Kinau from a two months' trip to the coast.

Miss Lyons, of Honolulu, is at the home of Senator F. S. Lyman.

Miss Parke is spending a few weeks at Seaconnet.

The Volcano has renewed activity. On Friday evening last the display was exceedingly bright, but on Saturday and Sunday it was less active. The reflection can be seen from the hotel in the evening.

FROM KAUAI.

Various Items of Interest From Garden Island.

KUALA, Jan. 28.—The epizooty has attacked the horses pretty generally throughout the island of Kauai, and a number of fine animals have died. The disease is subsiding now, however.

S. Kain, tax assessor and collector for the district of Kauai, died at his residence, Waipouli, on Saturday night

about 12 o'clock. The ceremony was very largely attended. Mr. Kain was 62 years of age and leaves a wife and son, besides a very large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. The Government loses a trustworthy officer. John W. Neal, of Kapaa, has been appointed tax assessor and collector to succeed the late Mr. Kain.

Capt. J. T. Blake, of Kansas City, Mo., U. S. A., is visiting his old army friend, John Toms, at Kapaa.

The weather has been unusually cold, the thermometer registering 48 deg. Saturday, 23rd, a regular Kona from the south struck the island and did considerable damage to buildings and growing cane. The wind blew furiously for several hours. Since then the weather has been very changeable, with extremes of heat in the daytime and cold at nights. Wind at present equally from the south. Weather clear.

NEWS OF BUTLER

Warrimoo's Mate Tells an Alarming Story.

Swanhilda May Be in Hands of the Murderers—Detectives Theory.

An officer of the Warrimoo brought to Honolulu a startling report concerning murderer Butler and the Swanhilda. He says that detectives in Australia have discovered that Butler had six accomplices in his several murders, and that all of them shipped on the Swanhilda with the principal. This means that about half of the crew are the murderers.

What then may have been the fate of the Swanhilda?

"I expect nothing less than that these men have murdered their Cap-



MURDERER BUTLER.

tain and shipmates ere this and are now steering for some out-of-the-way coast," said the officer. "This is the opinion among detectives and shipping men in Sydney."

The officer said that it was established that all of the gang associated with Butler in his several crimes shipped and got away on the Swanhilda. Everyone of them were identified by descriptions obtained at the office where they signed. Australia had been scoured from end to end before this without a clue.

In this statement of his meeting with the Swanhilda, Captain M'Breath of the steamer Taupo relates that considerable excitement prevailed among the sailors of the coal vessel as his boat approached her side. Several were crowded together on the deck and, after the second mate had gone below with Captain Fraser, demanded, in quite harsh tones, what the boat wanted. The officer of the Warrimoo ventured the opinion that these men were none other than Butler and his accomplices, huddled together, believing the steamer had been sent after them, to make a last stand.

This startling information, which came direct from Australian detectives to the Warrimoo's officer, makes the case doubly interesting; and any news by Tuesday's steamer of the Swanhilda may be all of good news.

POSSIBLE CHANGES.

New Buildings in Contemplation on Fort and King Streets.

By the Australia next Tuesday, there will arrive in Honolulu the two sons of the late James W. Austin, of Boston. These young men are heirs to valuable real estate here. Their interests include the premises occupied by E. O. Hall & Son and most of the property opposite the Gazette office, extending from the lane back of Chisholm's harness shop.

The business of the young men in Honolulu will be to convey the property, perhaps by a long lease, to W. Mutch. Thereupon the latter will, as soon as possible, begin the construction of a fine business block on the tract. It will be modelled on the lines of the Waverly Block at the corner of Hotel and Bethel streets, with a fancy front. Plans for the building were drawn about a year ago.

The lot at the corner, occupied by Mr. Chisholm, is under the control of Mr. R. A. Douglas. That gentleman has planned a building for it on the lines of the proposed Campbell block to go in above it. Both of these plans await the action of the Government with respect to street widening. Mr. Douglas has agreed to accept the same number of feet in the rear on King street as are taken from the Fort street front, which would leave his lot the same size as now. This compromise may be the basis of the deal to be effected.

The meaning of all this is that a continuation of splendid stone business

blocks, extending from Wichman's on Fort street, down to the corner and around to the premises of the Metropolitan Meat Co. on King street will be begun and perhaps finished during the present year.

Messrs. Castle & Cooke again have before them the matter of erecting a handsome and more commodious store building. The present structure is far too small to accommodate the great volume of business carried on by the concern, and the only way out of the difficulty is to build. As yet plans are but indefinitely formed. It has been decided, however, that the new building will be at least three stories high, and that it will cover the lot now occupied by the business house. In all probability the plans will soon be perfected, soon after which work will begin.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

In Germany the census is taken every five years.

Nelson was killed at Trafalgar on the 21st of October, 1805.

There are 9,742 locks and keys in the Grand Opera House, Paris.

The robin and the wren are the only birds that sing all the year.

Holland is the only country in Europe that admits coffee free of duty.

The French National Library has 72,000 books on the French Revolution.

Petrarch Chazten died in 1724 at the age of 185. He left a son aged 97.

England had, in 1895, 1,711 co-operative societies, with 1,414,518 members.

In Australia the growing of wheat on the share system is rapidly extending.

Liquidized hydrogen is the most volatile liquid. It boils at 211 degrees below zero.

Haverhill, Mass., shipped 367,000 cases of shoes in 1896, the highest number on record.

There are 70,000 workmen, exclusive of engineers and officers, at work upon the great Trans-Siberian railway.

The first newspaper is said to have been the Boston News Letter, first issued in 1704. It was a half sheet, 12x18 inches.

The first visit of pestilential fever to America was in 1702. It was brought from the West Indies to New York by trading vessels.

The first cotton mill in America was established in Beverly, Mass., in 1787. It was designed to manufacture cord and bed ticking.

No man who is intoxicated, or whose breath is even tainted with strong drink, is allowed to take his post on a train on the Grand Trunk Railway.

A strange custom prevails in Siam when a funeral is passing. The female observers take down their hair, and the men feel in their pockets for a piece of metal to place between their teeth.

All Fools' Day is two hundred years old. Brady's Clavis Calendar, published in 1812, mentions that more than a century previous the almanac designated the first of April as "All Fools' Day."

Ex-President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, says that Japan is filled from end to end with all the apparatus of the latest civilization, down to the electric car and the international exhibition.

The timber wealth of the United States gives a yearly product of over a billion dollars, or twice the value of all the mines put together—gold, silver, coal, iron, copper, zinc and all the rest.

The Pope has signed his intention to contribute to a fund which is being raised in England for the purpose of erecting a memorial church at Slough, Bucks, in commemoration of the conversion of King Ethelbert of England to Christianity.

The anti-vaccinations of Gloucester, England, are blamed for having caused 441 deaths. In the year 1887 the Board of Guardians voted by a majority of 2 to give up vaccination. Nine years later 2,036 persons were attacked by smallpox, and of these 21.7 per cent died.

The Imperial Bank of Germany was founded in 1876. It has 276 branch offices. Last year it turned over \$23,844,684,000. Since 1876 it has bought \$504,322,000 worth of gold. The business in buying exchange paper in 1895 amounted to \$1,229,508,000 exclusive of foreign exchange.

The ancient Egyptians, at their grand festivals and parties of pleasure, always had a coffin placed on the table at meals, containing a mummy or a skeleton of painted wood, which was presented to each guest with this admonition: "Look upon this and enjoy yourself; for such will you become when divested of your mortal garb."

At Waterloo the musketry fire of the Foot Guards, armed with the old clumsy Brown Bess, was so fatal that the heads of the charging French columns melted away before it without advancing—just as they probably would have done before machine-gun fire. At Linkerman the Mine bullets are said to have cut lanes in the dense masses of the Russians.

The Cuban insurrection is costing the Spanish government \$6,000,000 a month, while it has collected from Cuba in all last year only \$8,000,000. Taking all the expenses of the year into consideration, Spain is \$94,000,000 out of pocket in her barking with Cuba. The demand of Weyler on the rich Spanish residents of Cuba for contributions resulted in his getting only \$55,000.

The glass industries of Germany employ 50,000 workers in 312 factories, of which 187 are in Prussia, 54 in Bavaria and 68 in the other states of the Empire. Coming down to details, 207 factories make bottles and hollow ware; 76 make table glass, with a yearly production of 1,250,000 square meters; 18 make crystal and half-crystal glass, 28 make mirrors, 47 make pressed glass, and 2 make optical glass.

The cost of maintaining the Federal State and municipal governments in the United States in 1893 was \$915,915,055. Among the disbursements were the following: For charities, \$142,960,671; for education, \$115,583,115; for roads, bridges and sewers, \$72,262,066; for postal service, \$65,000,000; for army and militia, \$25,500,000; for police, \$21,-

000,000; for judiciary, \$23,000,000; for prisons and reformatories, \$12,000,000.

The revolution which has taken place in the training of girls within the past 20 years, says the San Francisco Chronicle, is almost beyond conception. The time will soon come when a reference to "the weaker sex" will provoke a look of inquiry, a merry challenge of the speaker. If our girls keep on as they have begun, there is no telling what degree of physical prowess will be reached by the women of another generation.

California pronounced against woman suffrage at the last election by a vote of 33,000 against and 13,000 for. The vote of Idaho in favor was nearly 5,000 majority of those voting on the question. Possibly the number of those not voting may be so great as to effect defeat of the measure, under the ruling of the supreme court that votes not cast either for or against a measure must be counted against it.

According to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, President-elect McKinley will probably have two of the handsomest horses ever seen in Washington. The late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, of Chicago, possessed as fine a stable of horses as was owned in the Windy City. It was the General's intention before his death that two magnificent brown horses, the best matched pair in his stables, should be presented to Mr. McKinley to ride behind to the Capitol on Inauguration day, in the event of his election. The General left no written will to this effect, but it is said that his daughter, Mrs. Magoun, who has come into possession of the estate, will probably carry out her father's wish and present the horses to the President-elect, and that they will take their place in the White House stable on the 4th of March.

THE ULTIMATE BOIL.

We have boiled the hydrant water, We have sterilized the milk, We have strained the prowling microbe Through the finest kind of silk; We have bought and we have borrowed Every patent health device, And at last the doctor tells us That we've got to boil the ice. —Somerville Journal.

Pure, Rich Blood

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way. You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

Hearty Appetite

of health, if you only supply the blood with its lacking nutriment; vitalize it, or if you like, fertilize it. A large number of so called tonic remedies are disguised stimulants. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a stimulant but a nourishment. It feeds the blood and so enriches it, as well as purifies it. That is why physicians recommend

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Beware of imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle.

AYER'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

W. C. ACHI & CO.

Brokers and Dealers in Real Estate.

We will buy or sell Real Estate in all parts of the group. We will sell properties on reasonable commissions. Office: No. 10 West King Street.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO.

(Limited.) Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co.

—AGENTS—

HEADS

BUSINESS COLLEGE, 24 Post Street : : San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils. A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular. C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the primary organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 15, 60, each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

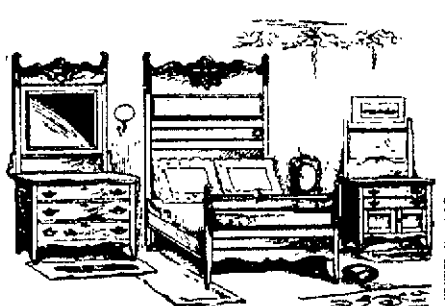
TELEPHONE 121.

WE ARE SELLING

Lace Curtains and Comforters.

They are not articles that go together usually, but they are seasonable goods and our prices are away below what people generally pay for such things. Our stock of

FURNITURE



LATEST MODELS

is larger and better than ever, though you cannot see it all on one floor.

Flemish Chairs

and Art Furniture

for parlors and libraries, command notice from everyone.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

Pictures!

Pictures!

Pictures!

Fancy being able to buy in Honolulu a picture framed handsomely in white and gold moulding, measuring 26x30 inches outside, for

Only \$2.50

It's a fact, and there are others still larger and better for \$3.00, and from that up. Then there are Wall Pockets for \$1.25 fitted with pictures, glass and all—which are dirt-cheap at that price. Drop in and have a look.

King Bros.' Art Store.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month, delivered by carriers.

Kane Knives

and Kutlery!

We have gathered together sufficient evidence to warrant us in asserting that Planters find our

Hawaiian Special Cane Knives

The most serviceable of any Cane Knife in the market. They are light, well balanced and hang easy in the hand.

We have just received a large shipment of

American and English Cutlery.

Such as, for instance, an invoice of

Wade & Butcher's Wostenholm's Razors

Which razors are justly celebrated throughout the world for keenness of blade and temper; also, we keep in stock a

Safety Shaver

Invaluable to travelers, tourists, invalids and those who have hitherto been unable to shave themselves. Impossible to cut the face. Use these razors and you will not lose your temper or stand in danger of butchering yourself. Speaking of butchering reminds us of our

Green River Butcher Knives.

What luscious steaks you can cut with these knives! What tasty, thin slices you can cut from the "Roast Beef of Old England."

Now, then, for another fact: It takes a pair of

Scissors

To make a Tailor. We have Tailors' Scissors, as well as Bankers' Shears, and we keep Seymour's Scissors as well as Barbers' Shears. Shearing and clipping are about the same thing, and knowing this we handle

HAIR CLIPPERS and HORSE CLIPPERS.

We like to chat about our goods, and would like you to give us a call.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

(Limited) Agents.

Honolulu Coffee Mills

Having established a modern plant for hulling, polishing and assorting coffee, we are prepared to buy and clean coffee in the parchment.

Moderate charge made for cleaning coffee

Apply to H. HACKFELD & CO. 4481-3m 1820-3m

Magnolia Hall.

1605 Franklin Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISS C. P. EDMONDSON, Principal. A French, German and English Home School for Girls. Pupils received at any time.

Refers by permission to Hon. C. T. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lewis and Miss Susanne R. Patch, Honolulu.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1884.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGILATES the nervous system when excited. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Croup, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The name "Chlorodyne" is prominent on the wrapper and blown in the glass of each bottle. Beware of cheap imitations.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

WINTER ON MAUI

Mercury Drops Below 40 Degrees on Haleakala.

Epidooty Decreasing—La Grippe Raging Among School Children.

MAUI, Jan. 30.—Maui has been a very quiet island during the past week, except for a strong kona wind which has been irritating the tempers of everybody for 10 days or more.

Maunaloa Seminary has sent home between 20 and 30 girls afflicted with la grippe.

Tuesday (the 26th) was the coldest day of the season—the thermometer registered 49 degrees at 6 a. m. at Grove Ranch, Paia, and 32 degrees at Haleakala ranch dairy, just above Olinda. Frost covered the side of Haleakala.

Epidootic among horses is decreasing of late. A curious fact is that foreign-bred equines do not suffer from it.

W. G. Saffery, head luma of Haleakala ranch, broke his leg at Kihel. Kula, last night (the 29th). His horse fell into a hole.

Rev. James M. Alexander of Oakland has been visiting his relations at Haku during the last 10 days.

A. F. Tavares has resigned his position as assistant teacher in the Kapaemahu School, and departs today to accept a clerkship in the law office of Lyle A. Dickey of Honolulu.

The Claudine was late in arriving in Kahului last Wednesday, owing to delay caused by towing up the brig Lurline from Honolulu.

The schooner Viking departed yesterday for Fanning's Island, after a cargo of guano.

The weather is warm and pleasant today. A heavy kona storm prevailed on Wednesday (the 27th).

PRONOUNCED IT SCROFULA.

A DANGEROUS DISEASE CURED BY DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Ordinary Medical Treatment Being of No Avail in the Case of Mrs. Crumb. She is Persuaded to Try a Famous Remedy and is Cured.

From the Press, Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Libbie Crumb, the respected wife of Mr. Maxon Crumb, the farmer and hop grower, who is so well known in the counties of Oneida and Madison, sends us quite an interesting statement from her home, near Bridgewater, New York. On account of the high standing of Mrs. Crumb, her communication is of importance, and may be of the greatest value to those who are or may be similarly situated. She said: "My name is Libbie Crumb, I am 56 years old, and the wife of Maxon Crumb, a farmer and hop raiser of Oneida County. For the past 20 years I have been a sufferer with disease of the stomach, due to scrofula, and I had constant dizziness and headache for the greater part of my time. I do know what brought on the scrofulous tendency. I do not think it is hereditary, as neither my father nor mother had it. All I know is that the physicians pronounced it scrofula, and several have attended me, all agreeing in their diagnoses, but their treatment gave me very little relief.

"About one year ago I was in a worse condition than I ever had reached, and so I abandoned my physicians and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began at once to experience marked relief from their use. I only took Pink Pills three weeks, and not so many of them, either, when my headache left me, and my stomach became perfectly comfortable, and I could rest well at night, which I had not been able to do in years before. Indeed, I was cured.

"I consider that Pink Pills are the only medicine I ever took for scrofula that did me any good, and I shall always recommend them to my friends.

"I make this certificate hoping that it may be seen by someone else suffering as I was, and I declare the same to be true in every particular.

[Signed] LIBBIE CRUMB.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. They were first compounded as a prescription, and used as such in general practice by an eminent physician. So great was their efficacy that it was deemed wise to place them within the reach of all, at a price which anyone could afford to pay. An analysis proves that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Sold by all dealers in medicine and by Hollister Drug Company, Hobson Drug Company, wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the General Postoffice up to Jan. 31, 1897.

GENTLEMEN.

Anderson, J
Allison, B
Arneemann, C
Abe, T
Auld, Est M
Amben, W B
Arneemann, W H G
Boyd, W W (3)
Billicke, A C
Bennett, R (2)
Brown, J E
Bolster, H
Beard, W
Behne, Mr
Buchanan, W R
Berrie, T
Baly, J B
Brown, H
Bridges, Est
Calway, J
Cosmopolitan Block
Cross, C W
Carter, H L
Carroll, J
Crowell, J
Cunningham, J
Campbell, A
Cluney, J C
Collins, J F (2)
Cay, G H
Clark, C H
Cowles, E
Charman, G
Carter, W C
Cropley, M P
Cooke, J P
Christley, T
Davis, J M
Dickerson, C
Dyson, J
Dickerson, J
Dexter, S
Dawling, Mr
Dunbar, —
Duff, F
Delvigne, —
Degeon, M F
Erikson, A
Engren, J
Foster, E P
Flak, G W
Fehlbehr, W (4)
Fowler's Yard (manager)
Graham, J
Grace, J
Gaboulon, Mr
Goodwin, F
Haggen, E A
Higgins, W J
Haw'n Gallery
Hausman, J H
Hanson, H (2)
Hansen, L P
Hill, M J
Hagen, M
Hugos, P H
Hunt, J J
Holt, T
Hans, P
Johnson, C (3)
Johnson, W J
Johnson, G
Johnson, Q C
Jones, T
Jackson, W
Johnson, F
Janson, H
Kinney, W A (4)
Kraft, A (4)
Keen, —
Kennedy, J P
Koch, —
Kraus, A (2)
King, R
Kinney, R A
Kitt, W
Lincoln Block
Louis, P
Lincoln, G W (4)
Lanch, Mr
Leonard, A
Lixandre, G
Leonard, H
Lee, R E
Leonard, C
Lee, E
Mossman, R N
Mathews, T
Marshall, A D
Moore, W L
Mitchell, J
Morton, W
Mathews, M
McLean, T
McKenzie, D (4)
McMillan, W N
McDonald, W T

Blackburn, —
Bouk, C (3)
Bussie, L N
Barnes, T P
Brown, F A
Beck, T C (2)
Brown, J T (2)
Boyd, H P
Beck, J P (2)
Blair, W
Buckman, S W
Brash, Est
Cunningham, M F
Conklin, N
Clarke, T C
Clarke, J
Coney, C
Creighton, J
Carroll, J E
Clark, J
Crownburg, D (2)
Carter, H C
Clarke, G
Criterion Barber Shop
Clarke, F L
Clark, F
Clark, A W
Carroll, J W

Davis, J
Drake, J H
Doherty, —
Dillon, B J
Dunn, J J
Diss, Mr
Davis, A
Doyle, —
Doering, N (2)
Everett, C (3)
Everett, E V
Foster, H N
Fuhr, E
Ford, G
Freidenberg, G
Fuller, A
Gramberg, A
Geanson, J (2)
Green, C H
Goff, J W
Heffernan, C A
Higgins, Mr
Handschuh, A
Hillum, P
Harrison, G K
Harris, R E
Holden, N E (3)
Holmes, S W
Haw'n Portrait Co

LADIES.

Andrews, L, Miss
Buchanan, M A, Mrs
Bolster, Malle
Campton, Fanny
Clark, J, Mrs
Clark, C W, Mrs
Cahill, Miss W J
Defries, E, Mrs
Davis, M, Miss
Davis, S, Mrs (2)
French, T, Mrs
Harrison, E, Mrs
Hickland, J, Mrs
Hilan, R, Miss
Hug, T, Mrs
Hart, M, Miss
Irving, S, Mrs
James, J, Mrs
King, T, Mrs
Law, L, Miss (2)
Leonard, A, Mrs
McGregor, Mrs
Myhre, L, Mrs
Maloney, Miss
McKeague, R, Mrs
Odowda, T, Mrs
Poderl, B, Miss
Paul, Dora
Pratt, Sarah
Robinson, M, Mrs
Saffery, F, Miss
Titeomb, M A, Miss (2)
Victor, L, Miss
Wilson, G, Mrs
Wilmington, K, Mrs
Wilson, J, Mrs
Willu, F, Mrs
Woodward, A, Miss
Young, E, Mrs
Zebus, Rita

Johnson, W R
Jones, C D
Jarliar, F
Johnson, C (3)
Johnson, W
Johnson, A
Joseph, M
Kraus, A (2)
King, R
Kinney, R A
Kitt, W
Lincoln Block
Louis, P
Lincoln, G W (4)
Lanch, Mr
Leonard, A
Lixandre, G
Leonard, H
Lee, R E
Leonard, C
Lee, E
Mossman, R N
Mathews, T
Marshall, A D
Moore, W L
Mitchell, J
Morton, W
Mathews, M
McLean, T
McKenzie, D (4)
McMillan, W N
McDonald, W T

Neat, J W
O'Connell, Dr P
Olsen, O J
Perkins, L
Phillips, W
Powell, Mr
Patterson, A
Phoenix Iron Works
Petters, F A
Pitt, I
Rutherford, G N
Rhen, P J
Rosa, H N
Robinson, H
Rosehill, A A
Stanton, Mr (3)
Shaw, J
Shaw, W R
Smith, J H
Scott, G W
Syvertsen, S
Smith, F (4)
Spooner, J
Swanston, A
Steward, C
Searl, R E
Spencer, W
Silmock, J H
Turner, G R
Tuck, C
Thomas, J P
Tucker, J
Thorp, F
Wright, A
Wallace, A
Williams, H
Walker, A
Williams, J R
Wale, W
Wright, H
Volters, J
Woods, J



Cuticura SOAP FOR Baby's Skin

Nothing so pure, so sweet, so wholesome as CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps. It prevents chafing, redness, and roughness of the skin, soothes inflammation, allays irritation, and when followed by gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, speedily cures all forms of skin and scalp diseases.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NAWNEY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London, E. C. PORTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Wolfe, C F (3)
Warrens, T
Wilson, C D (10)
Young, J
Wiggins, A
Wiley, J W
Youngclans, J D

Beeman's Pepsine Gum.

THE ORIGINAL PEPSINE GUM.
A DELICIOUS
Remedy for Indigestion
AND THE PERFECTION OF CHEWING GUM.

For Sale by the
HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
Agents for the Islands.

Liberal discounts to the trade.

Vin Pasteur!

Pasteur's Tonic Wine of Coca and Kola Nuts.

Is STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING, sustaining and nourishing the body and brain. Aids digestion and assimilation, removes fatigue and improves the appetite, never causing constipation. The proprietors of

VIN PASTEUR
have testimonials from SEVEN THOUSAND eminent physicians, assuring them of their utmost satisfaction from its use. Sample bottle free. Large bottles, \$1.00.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.
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A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Thorough instruction in all English Branches, Classics, Science. Fifteen Teachers, Regular Army Officer Detailed by War Department, Accredited by State University. Special Attention Given to the MORAL and PHYSICAL Training of the Boys. For Information and Testimonials, Address

ARTHUR CROSBY, A. M., Head Master.
References:—
Hon. H. W. Schmidt,
Bruce Cartwright, Esq., Honolulu.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896.
Mr. J. George Suhrer, Drugist City.
Dear Sir:—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One of us has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for cough and colds in children.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. E. WOLFE.

Sold by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

Total Funds at 31st December, 1896. £12,433,131.

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000	£	—	—	—
Subscribed	2,750,000	—	—	—	—
Paid up Capital	687,500	0	—	—	—
Fire Fund	2,000,000	—	—	—	—
Life and Annuity Funds	9,144,631	2	—	—	—
	£12,433,131	2	—	—	—

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Hamburg-Dresden Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise at the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gen. Agts.

CASTLE & COCKE, Ltd., Life and Fire Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Boston.

Etna Fire Insurance Company
Of Hartford.

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 5,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,830,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

J. S. WALKER
General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company
Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG
INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company - of Canada.
Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS FOR
FIRE, LIFE and MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co
Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN
MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,
Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF THOROUGHbred
Durham Bulls

From a celebrated Kauai Stock Ranch. Also two thoroughbred Holstein bulls and several Sussex bulls. Are high grade and from three to five years old.

PAUL R. ISENBERG,
Waiatae Ranch.
1818-2m.

C. HUSTACE.
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
212 KING ST. TEL. 119
Family, Plantation and Store Supplies
on the Islands and the Mainland.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Friday, January 29.

Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, from Kailua ports.
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, from Kailua ports.
Stmr Kinuau, Clarke, from Maui and Kailua ports.
Stmr Iwawani, Gregory, from Hamakua.
Stmr Kaala, Moshier, from Puna-luu.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kailua ports.
Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Kailua ports.

Sunday, Jan. 31.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.
Stmr W. G. Hall, Haglund, from Kailua ports.
Stmr Lehua, Everett, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr Likeli, Nye, from Hawaii ports.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, from Kailua ports.
Monday, February 1.
Jap. S. S. Wakanoura-Mar, Allen, from Yokohama.
Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, January 29.

P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco.
Stmr Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau.

Saturday, Jan. 30.

Stmr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Kailua and Honolulu.

Monday, February 1.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Kailua ports.
Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, for Waimea and Kekaha.
Stmr James Makee, Tullett, for Kailua ports.
Stmr Kaala, Moshier, for Oahu ports.
Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo.
Stmr Mikahala, Thompson, for Elele and Makawell.
Stmr Waialeale, Parker, for Kilauea, Kailua and Hanalei.
Bktn J. M. Griffiths, Arey, for Port Townsend.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Kapaa, per James Makee, Jan. 29.—T. Blake.
From Makawell, per Waialeale, Jan. 29.—Hans Isenberg and 1 deck.
From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr Kinuau, Jan. 29.—Hon. W. G. Irwin, Sam'l Parker, Miss Wheeler, Jas. Lyce, P. A. Dias, A. Lidgate, Mrs. Lidgate, L. K. McGrew, A. H. Bachelier, G. K. Wilder, S. M. Dodge, Theo. Wolfe, T. F. Lansing, David Oxley, Wm. J. Smith, J. Kila, Prince Alex. Salmer, G. E. Ward, J. Paakaula, Master J. Winter, Dr. Stowe, E. Hitchcock, Ah Yee, C. B. King, J. Campbell, J. Batchelor, Miss Clay and 43 deck passengers.
From Maui, per Claudine, Jan. 31.—C. A. Spreckels, C. Bolte, F. M. Swany, C. B. Wells, H. P. Baldwin, J. M. Alexander, H. C. Ovenden, A. T. Tavares, F. L. Zoller, J. S. Muirhead, Capt. Charles Nelson, Adjt. L. M. Simonson, G. B. Schroeder, Miss C. L. Turner, W. Kaluakini, A. Haneberg, Paul Isenberg, Sr., Otto Isenberg, Akaalilili, Tong How, Awana, and 18 on deck.
From Hawaii, per Lehua, Jan. 31.—W. A. Hardy.
From Kauai, per W. G. Hall, Jan. 31.—A. S. Wilcox, F. W. Glade, A. Dreier, F. Delbert, Mrs. L. Clark, Dr. J. K. Smith, Miss J. Smith, J. J. Newcomb, H. Brack and wife, and 37 on deck.
From Yokohama, per N. Y. K. S. Wakanoura-Mar, Feb. 1.—Matsumura and 100 Japanese steerage.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii ports, per Mauna Loa, Jan. 29.—Luka, G. G. Seong, Miss Rebecca Haina, R. S. Scrimgeour, Lot Lane, Mrs. J. K. Clark, J. Keau, Miss Minnie Ferrelle, Mrs. Hugo Kawelo, Miss Annie Kawelo, Clive Davies, C. Hedemann, C. F. Johnson, N. Omsted, Misses Bertelmann (2), Mrs. W. P. Fennell, Miss Beard, Mr. Beard, H. Hickey and 34 on deck.
For San Francisco, per City of Peking, Jan. 29.—H. A. Isenberg, Henry Smith and wife, C. F. Fisher, George R. Stewart, Mrs. D. Renner, Judge Garrouite and wife, Misses Amy and Grace Garrouite, Miss Hall, Fred Yates and wife.
For Kauai, per Ke Au Hou, Feb. 1.—Dr. Huddy.

BORN.

BENT.—At Maternity Home, Honolulu, January 29, 1897, to the wife of David Bent, a son.

NILSON.—In this city, January 30, 1897, at 7:30 and 7:35 p. m., respectively, to the wife of H. Nilson, twins, boy and girl.

MARRIED.

WATT-PORTER.—In Hilo, Hawaii, on Jan. 24, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Geo. Watt and Miss Grace Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Porter, of Hilo.

DIED.

SMITH.—Edward Nathan, aged 5 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Smith, in Honolulu, Saturday, January 30, 1897.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Australia this morning.
Expert examination showed that the damage to the Makee's sugar from water will not exceed \$20.
Vessels at Hilo are the Annie Johnson and the Rhoderick Dhu. Both will take sugar cargoes for the Coast.
All the Chinese brought by the P. & O. were landed in quarantine yesterday. Of the 188 arrivals 103 had a contracted.

Trades struck in rain yesterday morning, though the wind was all day.

very light. The end of Kona weather was welcomed by shipping men.

At the Custom house is displayed a map of North Pacific Islands and shoals. On it is shown Necker Island, with H. B. M. S. Champion's soundings made in 1894.

There is no more of the schooner Sarah and Eliza. The head wind of the past few days was too much for her, as she lay on the reef at Waialua. Last Friday she began to break up, and there is now nothing left of her. The loss is about \$1,000.

On the way over from Kauai, night before last, the James Makee repeatedly shipped heavy seas. Her cargo was damaged, but to what extent will not be known until a complete survey has been made. The heavy southerly swell was too much for the little boat.

The American ship C. F. Sargent, Capt. C. C. Morse, arrived at dark last evening, 58 days from Newcastle, with 2,120 tons of coal, consigned to order. Fine weather until southerly winds were met with. Near Islands for 10 days.

It is a happy arrangement that, all through the year, the Australia will arrive from San Francisco two days prior to the sailing of one or the other of the steamers from the south for the same port. Thus, the Australia will arrive next Tuesday, and the Alameda will sail Thursday, two days after for San Francisco.

A rough trip down was reported by the Kinuau, which arrived at 4:30 yesterday afternoon from Maui and Hawaii. Could take no freight at Mahukona, the sea having a clear sweep into that port. Rough all along Hamakua coast. The Likeli made two trips around there from Hilo to take freight, but had to put back. She was left at Hamakua, waiting for the wind to change.

Early yesterday morning the steamer Wakanoura-Mar, Captain J. F. Allen, arrived in port, 13 days from Yokohama, having left there January 20th. She brought 100 Japanese steerage passengers, half of whom are contract laborers, and 293 tons of Japanese merchandise for Honolulu. After a temporary quarantine, which lasted until the passengers could be removed, the vessel began discharging. She will sail sometime tomorrow for Seattle.

Meteorological Summary for January 1897.

(From Observations Made by the Weather Bureau.)

Average temperature, mean of 3 daily observations, 69.7; normal for January, 70; average daily minimum, 65.1; average maximum, 73.2; lowest minimum, 54 on January 26 (in some localities as low as 52); highest maximum, 81 (repeatedly about the 15th); lowest daily average, 65.7 on January 22; highest daily average, 73.3 on January 18.
Average height of barometer, 30.04 inches; normal, 30.015; average daily range, 0.091; lowest record, 29.76 on January 23; highest, 30.21 on January 31; low pressure periods, about the 23d; high pressure periods, about the 8th and 31st; morning minimum (average), 30.022 at 3:42; morning maximum, 30.096 at 9:40; afternoon minimum, 29.99 at 2:44; evening maximum, 30.068 at 10:10.

Average relative humidity, mean of daily observations at 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., 71.4 per cent; normal, 75 per cent; absolute humidity, 5.8 grains per cubic foot, ranging from 4.8 on the 22d to 7.1 on the 5th.

Total rainfall, 2.70, including 1.17 in which it really fell on the morning of December 31; normal, 3.25; maximum in one day, besides that already mentioned, 0.32 on January 30. Rain record days, 12; heavy dew January 4, 6, 13, 16, 26, 28, 30 and 31.

Cloudiness, 39 per cent; normal, 46 per cent; days marked fine, 14.

Wind, variable; northeast trade, 10 days only, mostly between the 9th and 19th of the month. Strong about the 10th and 18th; after the 19th wind was mostly from the southwest. Kona storm on the 23d, attended in Honolulu, with only a few showers. No electrical disturbance.

Will Sail Thursday.

The following persons are booked at the office of Wm. G. Irwin & Co. to sail by the Alameda on Thursday for the Coast: R. H. Collier, William Fisher, J. E. Miller and wife, J. M. Alexander, G. H. Umben, Mrs. P. Umben, Eugene P. Sullivan, B. V. Hoover, C. B. Gray, W. C. Peacock, wife and child, Mrs. Theo. Hoffman, L. A. Thurston and wife, Mrs. G. H. Paris and infant, Mrs. J. McLean, Captain Nelson and H. C. Ovenden.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

Barom.	Therm.	Wind.	Clouds.	Rel. Hum.	Dir. Wind.	Force.	State.
30.04	69.7	W	3	71.4	W	10	Clear
30.015	70.0	W	3	73.2	W	10	Clear
29.76	65.1	W	3	54.0	W	10	Clear
30.21	81.0	W	3	81.0	W	10	Clear
30.022	30.096	W	3	5.8	W	10	Clear
29.99	29.99	W	3	4.8	W	10	Clear
30.068	30.068	W	3	7.1	W	10	Clear

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Day.	High Tide.	Low Tide.	Sun.	Moon.
Jan. 29	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Jan. 30	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Jan. 31	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 1	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 2	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 3	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 4	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 5	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 6	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 7	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 8	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 9	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 10	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 11	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 12	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 13	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 14	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 15	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 16	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 17	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 18	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 19	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 20	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 21	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 22	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 23	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 24	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 25	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 26	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 27	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 28	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.
Feb. 29	1:44 a.m.	4:44 p.m.	10:10 a.m.	1:10 p.m.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

BY AUTHORITY.

William Henry Rice, Jr., Esq., has this day been appointed Executive Inspector of Animals for the Island of Kauai, vice S. N. Hurdley, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 26, 1897.

Samuel M. Kaneole, Esq., has this day been appointed an Agent to Grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 27, 1897.

F. W. Hardy, Esq., has this day been appointed Commissioner of Fences for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui, vice A. F. Tavares, Esq., resigned.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, Jan. 26, 1897.

JOHN W. NEAL has this day been appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai, vice S. Kailu, deceased.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor 4th Division.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, January 27th, 1897.

1833-3t

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

JOHN W. NEAL has this day been appointed Deputy Assessor and Collector for the District of Kawaihau, Island of Kauai, vice S. Kailu, deceased.

J. K. FARLEY, Assessor 4th Division.

Approved: S. M. DAMON, Minister of Finance.

Honolulu, January 27th, 1897.

1833-3t

S. W. KEKUEWA, ESQ., has this day been appointed an Agent to take Acknowledgments to Labor Contracts for the District of North Kohala, Island of Hawaii.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 23, 1897.

1832-3t

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, opened for applications Jan. 15th, 1897, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, FEB. 6th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Chas. Williams, Honolulu, Hamakua, under the special terms and conditions named in Public Lands notice declaring such lands open.

PAALUO SECTION.

Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.
7	72a	\$720.00
13	73.04a	913.60
14	74.63a	932.87
15	81.04a	810.40
25	75.16a	939.50
26	36.17a	361.70

AHUALOA SECTION

(Near Honokaa.)

Lot.	Area.	Upset Price.
18	18.24a	\$182.40

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot.

All purchasers must possess qualifications and make the sworn declaration, required of Cash Freehold purchasers under the Land Act, 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is due immediately after the sale.

Plans of above lots and further information, may be obtained at the office of Public Land, Honolulu or at the office of Chas. Williams Sub Agent, Honokaa, Hamakua.

(Signed) J. F. BROWN, Agent of Public Lands.

1832-td

CORPORATION NOTICE.

In Re Dissolution of the Hawaiian Railroad Company.

Whereas—The Hawaiian Railroad Company, a Corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Hawaiian Islands, has, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided, duly filed at the office of the Minister of the Interior, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now Therefore—Notice is hereby given to any and all persons who have been or are now interested in any man-

ner whatsoever in the said corporation that objections to the granting of the said petition, must be filed in the office of the undersigned on or before Tuesday, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1897, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Executive Building, Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, to show cause why said petition should not be granted.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, January 4th, 1897.

1826-9t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Nee Lee of Honolulu.

Order on petition of Bankrupt for discharge.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Nee Lee of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1897, in Aliolani Hall, Honolulu, at 10 a. m. of that day, at Chambers, be, and the same is hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Dated February 1, 1897. 1834-3t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

B. Shimizu, Plaintiff, vs. H. Hamaoka, Defendant. Assumpsit.

The Republic of Hawaii, to the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or His Deputy, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon H. Hamaoka, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on Monday, the first day of February, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m. to show cause why the claim of B. Shimizu, plaintiff, should not be awarded to him pursuant to the tenor of his annexed petition.

And have you then and there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness: Hon. A. W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this 16th day of November, 1896.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

1812-3m

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Henri G. McGrew, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the Administrator of the estate of said deceased, wherein he asks that his account be examined and approved, and that a final order be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 26th day of February, A. D. 1897, at ten o'clock A. M., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

Honolulu, January 23, 1897.

By the Court, P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk.

1832-3t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Solomon Hale of Waialeale, Island of Maui, to Robert R. Hind of Kohala, Island of Hawaii, dated March 2, 1886, recorded Liber 98, page 144, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit:

Non-payment of both interest and principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of February, 1897, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle.

Dated Honolulu, January 15